

In this February issue, we have frankly gone "all out" to honor George Washington. Nowadays, when there is a very evident effort to becloud the reputations and achievements of our most outstanding patriots, the Daughters should do everything in their power to keep their integrity, their unswerving faith, and their unequalled patriotism ever before our young people. The articles in this American History Month issue of our Magazine are one small contribution to this end.



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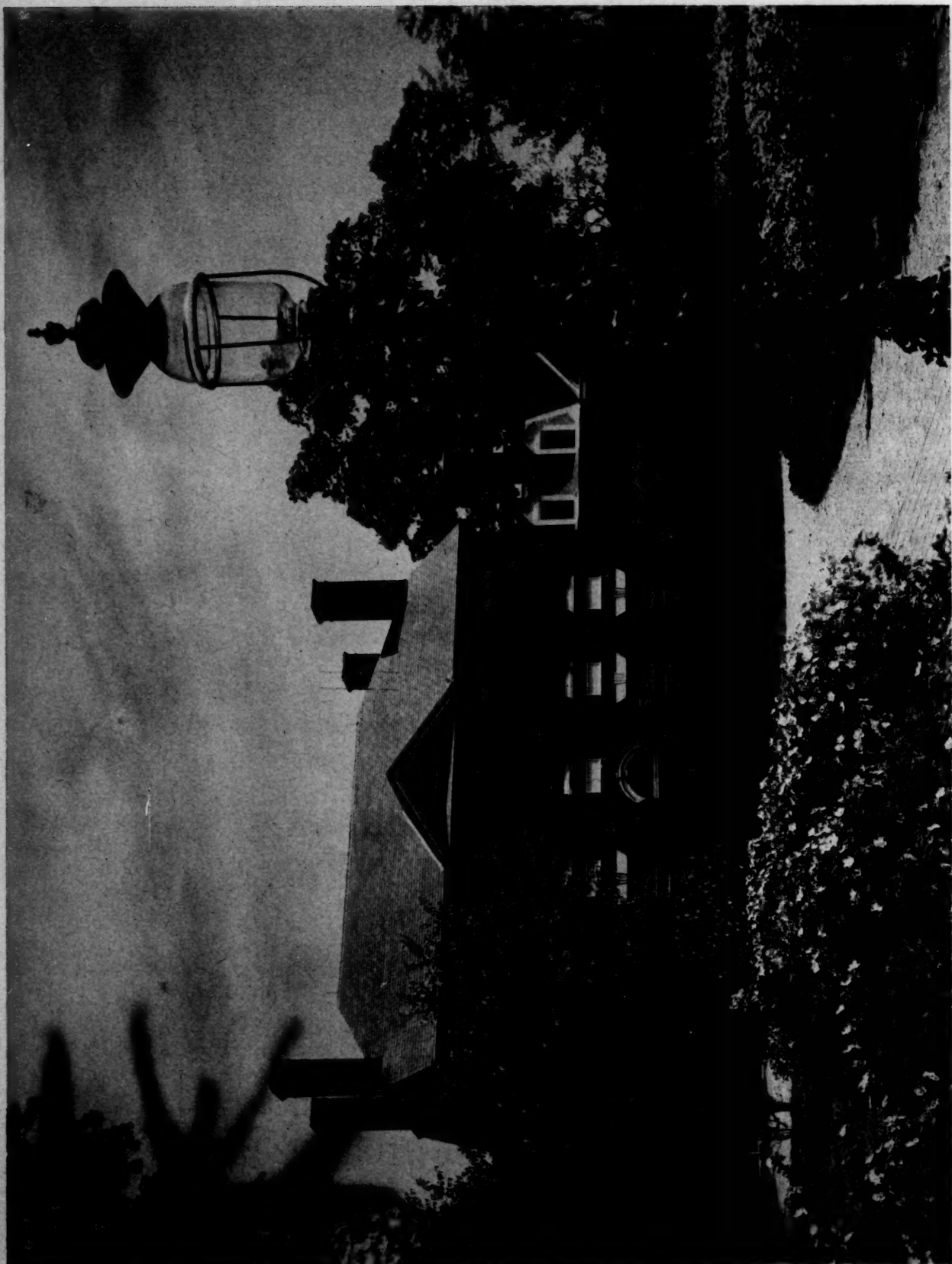
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The house at Woodlawn Plantation, near Mount Vernon, built by Lawrence Lewis (Washington's nephew) and Nelly Custis, his wife, who was Martha Washington's granddaughter. The plantation itself was the wedding gift of Washington to Nelly Custis, but erection of the house was not begun until after his death. Lawrence and Nelly were married at Mount Vernon on Washington's birthday in 1799.

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The President General's Message



WHILE many of you are reading this February issue of the D.A.R. Magazine, I shall be attending State Conferences in the southern, western, and mid-central parts of our country and visiting with hundreds of our members at each stop.

My itinerary for this trip includes Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa. We are well represented in each State by active chapters under the leadership of devoted State Regents.

These 13 States are far different from the original 13 that were starred in our Flag, and each has contributed its own unique vitality and riches to the great growth of America. As you may know, my home is in Lubec, Maine—the farthestmost point on the eastern seaboard. While there, during the Holiday Season, I studied the plans for my trip, the distances I would travel, and the cities I would visit; so far to journey, so many things to see. My thoughts went back to the days of the great western migration, and the history that has been written of the progress of the American way of life.

Many of us had ancestors who traveled by covered wagon or on horseback to break trails into the western territories. They marked the way for progress and comfort as we know it

today. The footsteps of men, women and children, and oxen imprinted the trails, and the swaying, cumbersome, covered wagons widened them to rough roads. These wagons—uncomfortable pioneer vehicles by today's standards—were home for migrating families.

Faithful women, with children of all ages, packed their meager belongings, stored food and equipment that they could gather, and with staunch hearts, trust in God, and loyalty to their families, faced indescribable hardships to become homemakers in the wilderness. They carried with them the knowledge that Freedom in America was guaranteed by the Constitution.

We of the D.A.R. have honored these women—we call them *Madonnas of the Trail*. They represent sanctity and progress, and their spirit abides today in the thousands of D.A.R. members who are descendants of pioneers.

Words of strength were put into our Constitution by the Founding Fathers, and our Nation has prospered. We are envied our progress. We have moved forward for 171 years, confident that individual initiative finds its reward, that Freedom is not a catchword but is actual.

But we have new frontiers to face where the strength of our own voices may succeed in retaining the American way of life and freedom. Our way is being threatened by those who wish to destroy. To defeat the tactics of those who would destroy, raise your voice for better education in fundamentals—for knowledge of American history—for a greater spirit of patriotism—for more discipline of mind and less tolerance of innuendo. Our youth, particularly, must be taught to honor the heritage of which we are, and they are, custodians. The future is in the making; let's keep the American way the way of Freedom—let's raise our voices and declare our patriotism and keep intact our Constitutional Republic.

I shall not return to Washington until the first of April, when I hope to see many of you at our Seventieth Continental Congress.

Cordially yours,

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

The house at Woodlawn Plantation, near Mount Vernon, built by Lawrence Lewis (Washington's nephew) and Nelly Custis, his wife, who was Martha Washington's granddaughter. The plantation itself was the wedding gift of Washington to Nelly Custis, but erection of the house was not begun until after his death. Lawrence and Nelly were married at Mount Vernon on Washington's birthday in 1799.

George Washington—Colonial Soldier¹

By Rev. George West Diehl

DURING the sessions of the Second Continental Congress, of which he was a member, Col. George Washington, of Virginia, habitually wore the buff and blue uniform of the Virginia Militia on the floor of the Congress, thus evidencing his belief that the hour for action had arrived and that he was in readiness for service upon call. So, on June 15, 1775, when Congress passed the resolution that "a General be appointed to command all the continental forces, raised or to be raised, for the defense of American liberty," Thomas Johnson, a delegate from Maryland, rose and offered in nomination the name of Colonel Washington. It was the only name placed before the body for consideration, and the election was unanimous. The next day the tall Virginian walked to the State House for the notification ceremonies; he made a gracious acceptance of the honor and responsibilities the position carried.

It was a far call to June 16, 1775, from February 1, 1753, when a youth, who had not yet reached his majority, was appointed Adjutant of the South District of Virginia and was commissioned a major in the militia. He was unschooled in military science—that was to come from the reality of stark experience—but his love for it was a compelling urge and inspiration. That very autumn Washington read in the *Virginia Gazette* about the French occupancy of the Ohio and learned, perhaps in conversation with his friend Fairfax, that Governor Dinwiddie was going to send a warning to the trespassers. He concluded to offer his services as the messenger and immediately set out for Williamsburg. He was accepted, did as he had been directed, and was back in the Virginia capital on January 16, 1754, the mission accomplished.

As Virginia made ready for resistance to the French advance, Washington began his education in colonial defense. Joshua Fry, of Albemarle, with the rank of colonel, was chosen to lead the Virginia regiment, with

Washington, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel, as second in command. Then came Washington's campaign of 1754, involving the skirmish at Great Meadows and the surrender of Fort Necessity, thus opening the French and Indian War. The tragedy of Braddock in the forest undergrowth on the banks of the Monongahela came a year later, on July 9, 1755.

After a period of rest and recuperation at Mt. Vernon, Washington accepted the commission as colonel of the First Virginia Regiment and took up the onerous duties of building up the regiment and defending the western frontier. In the early autumn of 1756, he rode down the "Great Road" from Winchester, his headquarters, on a tour of inspection of the forts on the Augusta frontier. The stockade-fort of Ephraim Vause, on the headwaters of the Roanoke, had been captured by the invaders, and there were rumors of other disastrous raids against the section.

Augusta Court House was reached and left behind. He crossed the North Fork of the James at Campbell's Ferry, near the present Lexington, and, skirting the Short Hill, came to Looney's Ferry over the James, where Col. John Buchanan was erecting Fort Fauquier. From here, he and his escort rode to Fort William, on the Catawba, to Fort Vause, to Fort Trial, and to Capt. Harris' Fort, on the Mayo River, near the North Carolina line. From here, Washington retraced his steps to Fort William, where he was joined by a group of militia officers who made no favorable impression upon the colonel.

The cavalcade turned to the wilderness trails and, crossing the mountain to Craig's Creek, descended the stream and, turning west on Jackson's River at Fort Dunlap, came to Fort Young, the present Covington. Continuing up Jackson's River, they passed Fort Brackenridge, or Fort Mann, and ultimately reached Fort Dinwiddie. The last-named fort had been a bulwark of defense for the frontier for some years. From here, Washington returned to Augusta

Court House by the trail leading through Buffalo Gap.

With the activation of the British cause under William Pitt, Gen. John Forbes was selected to drive the French from their position in the Ohio Valley. Two Virginia regiments were recruited for the effort—the First, commanded by Washington, and the Second, commanded by Col. William Byrd. After joining Forbes at Raystown, on the Pennsylvania frontier, the Virginians joined the forward advance toward Fort Duquesne. On September 13, 1758, the advance column met disaster and what was tantamount to a second Braddock's tragedy. However, the Colonial and British soldiers occupied the smoldering ruins of their objective in November. Then, a year later, the power of the French in America was broken by the capture of Quebec.

In October 1753, Major Washington had started for the French posts on the Alleghany; now, in November 1758, he marched into the burned French fort as a Colonel of Virginia Militia. In those 5 years, he had become so well schooled in the art of war that, when the call came on June 15, 1775, to lead his fellow Colonials against the might of England, he was ready for the momentous task. The adventurous pioneer youth, the daring frontier fighter—he was the man of the hour.

As he practiced the art of war in those Colonial days, he had learned many vital lessons for his future career. For instance, in dealing with Dinwiddie and the Council of Virginia, he became trained to deal with the inefficiency and uncomprehending and sometimes provocative attitudes of the Continental Congress. Too, he had learned that self-control was imperative, if goals were to be achieved, and that consummate tact was necessary in handling men, both in uniform or in civilian life. So, now, at the age of 27, Colonel Washington was afforded 16 more years to assimilate this valuable experience

(Continued on page 110)

¹ Presented before Virginia Frontier Chapter, Lexington, Va., February 21, 1958.

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General Washington and Leadership¹

By Brig. Gen. Paul M. Robinett, Ret.

IN the military profession a great deal of attention is paid to leadership. It is held in great esteem—sometimes too much so. All leaders are not necessarily good—some uncontestedly have been bad. Leadership is, therefore, a two-sided quality and the reverse side of the coin should not be neglected. Unfortunately, the generality of men have not been able to recognize bad leadership and have continued to honor many who have done great harm and who have brought grief to countless people even beyond their own time.

Let us consider a good leader—one whose labors and the results that have flowed from those labors have proved him to be a good leader—General George Washington.

When called upon to list what he conceived to be the essential characteristics or traits of the generals of his army, Washington named the following:

1. Character.
2. Professional ability.
3. Integrity.
4. Prudence.
5. Loyalty.

These five traits are just as applicable to all military leaders as to general officers.

Obviously, the traits of a bad leader would be the exact opposite in some degree to character, integrity, prudence, and loyalty, for even a bad leader would have to have marked ability to conceal the lack of the other essential characteristics of a good leader. This is why the world would be better off if some leaders had never been born.

After many years of study and considerable experience and research into leadership, I am convinced that George Washington remains to this day the most eminent leader in peace and war that America has produced. He has left a standard of leadership that can serve others as a model in building their own patterns of good leadership. But our study should not be limited to him alone but should

include many examples of both good and bad leaders. From the bad we can learn what not to do.

Character

It will be noted that Washington listed character as the first trait of a good leader. Most good leaders have adhered to this point of view. General Guy H. Preston, a very discerning officer, put it this way. "Character," he said, "counts for more than anything else."

Among the Americans who have demonstrated outstanding character none stands out more clearly than Washington himself. Even as a boy of 15 he fashioned a code of conduct and decent behavior which seems to have had a profound influence upon his whole life. He learned to control his tongue, impetuous nature, and fiery temper. He had ambition to excel but so regulated his conduct as to be worthy of success. Experiences as a boy and young man steadily strengthened Washington's character. He grew with every task performed. Each contributed something to the making of the man who was to be tested later on many occasions. Energy, calmness, self-control, patience, common sense, sound judgment, industry, orderliness, powers of decision and perseverance became marked characteristics of Washington early in life. His mother was a great help to him in his formative years as was his brother Lawrence. Although lacking formal schooling, he became an educated man largely by his own efforts. Administrative experience in the management of a great estate and in the Virginia Militia, work in the Virginia Legislature, surveying in the wilderness, and hard and dangerous service in the French and Indian War, in which he demonstrated physical endurance, courage, initiative, and resourcefulness of a high order, completed the education of Washington and prepared him for the ordeal of the Revolutionary War. With this fundamental but rather low level preparation he was catapulted into the command of an untrained, poorly-organized army

of a new government which was pitted against the army of a great power. This preparation enabled Washington to evolve sound ideas of organization, tactics and strategy, for the coordination of sea and land forces of allies, and of the correct relationship of military and foreign policy.

Washington was not always successful in the affairs of the moment, but his objective was always the ultimate one, and regardless of the course adopted he aimed at arriving at the final goal set for himself. Perhaps his character shows best at Valley Forge. In that camp, where the troops spent a cruel winter of suffering and hard work and the American cause seemed lost, Washington's inspiring leadership held his men together, improved their training, strengthened their minds, and brought them through the crisis stronger than before. In doing this, he gained for himself the undying affection of his Army. The morale of the troops is generally high in success and a successful general enjoys the esteem of his men; but the real test comes in adversity and defeat. If, at such a time, a commander retains the loyalty and respect of his troops he may truly be called a leader. Washington came out of the camp at Valley Forge with a stronger grip on the spirit and legs of his men than ever before. Adversity had been a boon to him and he emerged from the camp with great confidence in his Army—a confidence that Maj. Gen. Charles Lee, who had not shared the bitter experience, lacked.

Having decided upon an offensive operation against General Clinton, whose forces had been in winter quarters, Washington put Lee in command of the van of his advance on the British. Lee vacillated, failed to make a personal reconnaissance, accepted rumors and changed his orders repeatedly. His command was soon in utter disorder and retreat. Moving to the front Washington encountered Lee going to the rear in the midst of this confusion. Displaying great strength of will and determination

¹ Reprinted from the January-February (1960) issue of *Armor*, the Magazine of Mobile Warfare, by permission of that publication.

and using the strongest language of his career, Washington reprimanded his subordinate, took charge of the troops himself, restored order, and won a defensive action at Monmouth, although he sought an offensive victory.

The character and leadership of Washington may again be seen at the time when fighting was concluded by his great victory at Yorktown. A disgruntled and neglected Army remained under arms. All around there was chaos, and Washington alone insured unity. Brushing aside the flattering proposals of some subordinates to make him king, he steadfastly adhered to principles. Finally, after restoring republican spirit and discipline in his troops and bidding each officer a warm-hearted farewell, fittingly ending years of danger, trial and comradeship, he went to Annapolis and surrendered his commission to the Congress before returning to his farm as a simple citizen. At his own request, the only compensation Washington received was a refund of actual expenses he had incurred during the Revolutionary War—a sum indeed modest by present day standards because he had lived very frugally throughout the war. He was a man above flattery and self-indulgence. He bound men to himself with fetters stronger than iron.

Professional Ability

From the point of view of professional ability, Washington was certainly the outstanding personality of his time and remains the outstanding individual in the history of the United States. It is indeed difficult to understand how he developed into the rounded personality he attained. The facilities for study were not great in his time but he seems to have made use of such as were available. He was engaged in affairs from the time of his youth and had access to men who were making their mark at the time. He developed a remarkable knowledge of men through a lifetime of handling and dealing with others. He constantly widened his acquaintance with all classes of men and was able to observe them at their work and at moments of relaxation in peace and in war, to know their hopes and ambitions, their problems and their strengths and weaknesses. He knew them in both success and failure, the conditions under which men show their true natures. He did not pander

to the weaknesses of men but tried to make them better than they were. This might have reflected back upon himself and made him better than he otherwise would have been. This knowledge of men—this ability to reach the soul of men and inspire them—enabled him to draw out the best that was in nearly everyone who came under his influence. This was even true in his dealings with allies. Despite Washington's great leadership, however, some men failed him and in doing so brought discredit upon themselves while providing historical examples that can be studied with profit to this day.

Washington's undoubted success with the land and sea forces of France, so well illustrated in the campaign culminating at Yorktown, can be attributed to his wisdom and sagacity, to the power and greatness of his character and personality, to his perfect understanding of the problem, and to his courtesy and tact. His success as Chairman of the Constitutional Convention and as President of the United States can be attributed to the same qualities. In these capacities he had to demonstrate a different sort of leadership than that of combat—intellectual and moral leadership and the patience and personality to win the support of the men around him. It can be said, therefore, that the successful outcome of the Revolutionary War was due to Washington and that the form of the Government under the Constitution could not have evolved except for him.

Integrity

Probably no other American has had so much written about him as Washington. Nothing has ever turned up to raise the least question concerning his integrity. There have been efforts to debunk the man but all have fallen flat. Integrity is the basic attribute of character. To some this trait may seem to be hardly worth considering in a matter of war where all values seem to disappear. Such is not the case—certainly not in an army or nation devoted to republican principles of government. Some have excused lack of integrity in certain individuals on the ground that they were good fighters or "go getters" in administrative assignments—indispensable men. A man lacking integrity is unworthy of any position of trust or leadership in America. This is just as true today as it was in Wash-

ington's time but the trait is seldom mentioned today and there is a widespread disregard of it in our teaching and practice.

Prudence

No one can be sure of the definition Washington would have given to prudence, which he lists among the required traits of a good leader, but it seems that he would have accepted one found in Webster's dictionary, "Skill or sagacity in the management of practical affairs or provident use of resources." Allied to prudence, of course, is common sense—the rarest of senses. Certainly, no one in Washington's time demonstrated greater prudence or common sense than he did himself. In his own personal affairs, in the conduct of the Revolutionary Army, and in the conduct of the Presidency, he demonstrated "sagacity in the management of practical affairs." As one surveys the current scene and notes the lack of prudence in the affairs of today, he is apt to become a pessimist. If he has read much history, he will recall the fate of other peoples who once were prudent in the conduct of their affairs and then lost the trait and soon thereafter lost their position in the world.

Loyalty

The last trait listed by Washington as essential in good leadership was loyalty. It was not individual or personal loyalty to superiors or followers that he was thinking of but loyalty to our government and its cause although both aspects of loyalty were deemed important for good leadership. We know that it was not easy for him to take up arms against the British Government; but he placed the principles and rights of free Englishmen above loyalty to a regime that had forfeited its right to loyalty by having been disloyal to the colonial peoples. He, like other early Patriots, transferred his loyalty to the new order and staked his life and wealth on the cause of independence.

After independence had been won, Washington and others of his persuasion were able to form a government that could be loyally supported by all reasonable citizens. The republican principles of this government have made it strong and a dynamic force in the world. There have always been a few maladjusted individuals in

(Continued on page 112)

George Washington—Father of the American Navy

By Rear Admiral Ernest M. Eller, USN (Ret.) Director of Naval History,

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

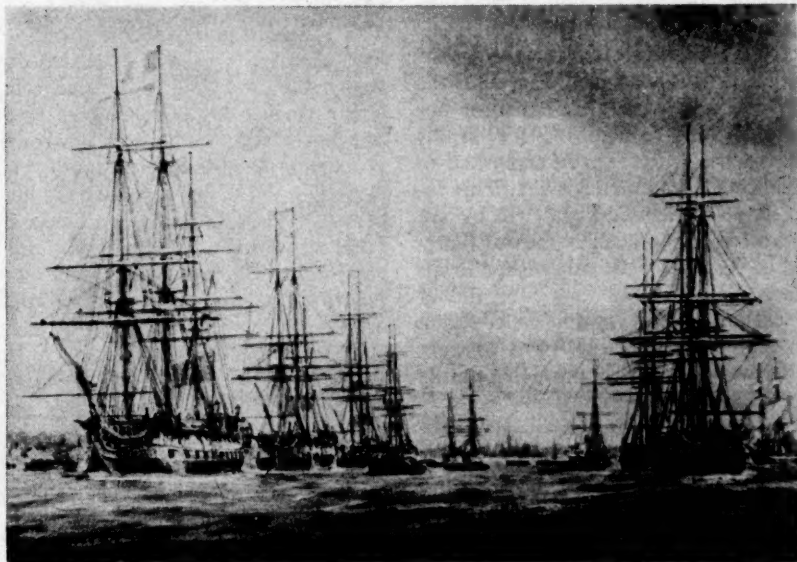
You in this Society and we in America in general rightly call Washington the Father of his Country. We use this term because, as our military leader, he held our forces together through the long, dark years of the Revolution. We use it because, as our first President, he put his hand firmly on the helm of an unsteady ship of state traversing a channel filled with rocks and shoals. We use it because he is a leader of all the best in the American spirit.

We consider him the Father of his Country also for other reasons. Since I am in the Navy, I know you would be disappointed if any of these relate to the Navy and I didn't mention them.

Every year, among the tens of thousands of questions that come to my office, there are always several asking, "Who is the Father of the American Navy?" Many people nominate John Paul Jones, others John Barry, John Manley, John Adams, and Robert Morris among our forefathers who worked hard to give America the benefit of her heritage at sea.

Perhaps first among these, however, comes George Washington, as he was first in so many things in development of the firm foundation of our beginnings. Almost as soon as he came to Boston in July 1775 he began to experience, unhappily, and to write about, the advantages of power at sea.

One of his early efforts was to try to cut off the supplies for the British Army. He removed provisions from the coast and islands nearby Boston. He tightened the blockade around the city. Yet by simply going a little farther afield British ships brought in all their Army needed. It is one of the oldest lessons of history that the cheapest and easiest way to transport the large quantity of supplies needed by men in large groups is by ship. For example, today 1 gallon of oil



Official U. S. Navy Photograph
British fleet off Staten Island, N. Y., July, 1776.

can be shipped from the Middle East, some 6 to 10 thousand miles according to point of departure and route, for about 1 cent. Once this petroleum arrives in the United States it costs about the same amount to transport it by truck, even 100 miles. In addition, State and Federal taxes to pay for the roads that provide the highways for vehicles ashore often add up to 10 cents a gallon in costs that the user must pay. There are no taxes, no charges for construction and upkeep, on the broad highways of the sea. They nurture freedom in this as in other ways.

Not only did Washington find himself thwarted in cutting off British supplies, but he was soon in very grave straits for powder, other munitions, and manufactured products from abroad required by his Army. Following the old American maxim that if you need a helping hand you will always find one at the end of your arm, Washington organized his own navy to try to capture these supplies from the enemy. He thus operated America's first deep-sea naval force.

At one time or another he had seven small ships in his "fleet". They

captured a total of 55 prizes, many of them with extremely valuable cargoes. One of these was the British Ordnance Ship *Nancy*, so heavily laden with powder, projectiles, guns, and other ordnance that not only did the loss severely cramp the British Army but perhaps made it possible for Washington to maintain the siege. It was said that the American Colonies could not have manufactured, in 18 months, all that was captured in the ship, and one writer went so far as to state that its capture saved the Revolution.

Another value of the sea Washington soon experienced was that, for him who controls it, the sea serves as a broad highway over which he may move his armies and navies at will. This, too, has been a universal experience from the beginning of history and has grown in influence upon the affairs of nations as ships have become larger and more seaworthy. This development has had major impact upon the events of our times. We, not the enemy, projected our ships, troops, guns, tanks, and aircraft to the shores of Europe and Asia instead of Germany and Japan

¹ Part of an address given before the District of Columbia Society on Constitution Day, September 17, 1960

bringing theirs to the shores of America. More recently, although Lebanon is almost on the doorstep of Russia, it was American strength, striking swiftly from the decks of the Sixth Fleet, 5000 miles from the United States, that gave vital aid to Lebanon's Government, when requested, rather than nearby communist forces coming in to take over. Having failed to shut off British supplies, Washington steadily pushed his emplacements closer to Boston, drawing a ring of steel tighter around the British army. Yet just when it appeared that he had the foe in his grasp, the British easily embarked in their ships and sailed away. This facility to come and go at will by sea marked the character of the war thereafter. When the British wished to attack elsewhere, as they soon did at New York, they simply sailed there in ships and did not have to fight their way laboriously through a hostile land.

On the other hand, Washington, even though in a friendly country, found the marches long, slow, weary, and debilitating on his Army. When the British made a long jump, like the overseas operations to capture Savannah and Charleston, he chafed in frustration, unable to move troops in time to stop them. The mobility, flexibility, versatility, speed, and choice of point of attack that the sea gave the British were overwhelming advantages he could not match.

Thus, control of the sea gave the British powerful benefits of freedom of choice and freedom of movement. It also gave them another advantage of perhaps greater importance—the ability to combine the strength of sea and land into an irresistible concentration of power. Not only did the

Navy protect the Army and move it safely and expeditiously to an unheralded point of attack, but at the chosen place of assault it added the enormous power of its artillery. One British ship of the line, for example, might have as many guns as the total mounted ashore to oppose a fleet. Under the heavy fire of many ships, the British troops could drive ashore like the concentrated stream of a jet.

This unique power of concentration has increased significantly and decisively since the time of Washington. Many revolutions have entered into the portentous trend—such as steam propulsion, electricity, electronics (especially in precise accuracy of fire control), the submarine and airplane (that have taken the Navy into the heights and depths), today's nuclear power and guided missiles. Under the impact of increasing power at sea, American amphibious attack in World War II could not be checked. No important attack from the sea failed in this war. North Africa, Sicily to Normandy in Europe, and Guadalcanal to Okinawa in the Pacific unrolled an unbroken scroll of total power of a Nation, assembled by sea, overcoming every obstacle that the enemy raised.

Among the several other advantages that Washington noted I will mention only one more: *He who controls the sea controls for his use the resources of the world and denies or at least severely restricts them to his opponent.* It is this support, even alliance, of other nations that ultimately decides victory. In the long pageant of history, where a body of water, even as narrow as the English Channel, separates the contestants the nation that has kept control of the sea has always won. We need re-

call only a few dramatic examples: Greece against Persia, Rome against Carthage, Britain against Napoleon, Britain and the United States against the Kaiser, Britain and the United States against the Nazis and Japan.

Many Americans think of the American Revolution as simply a family altercation between the Colonies and the home country. Yet, if other nations had not declared war on England, the chances are that we would not be independent today. Nearly 3 years after Concord and Lexington, in 1778, France entered the war against her old antagonist, England. The next year, Spain joined, and in 1780 Holland came in. Hence this became a world war in its broadest sense, and more fighting took place in distant areas like the West Indies and the seas of India than in America.

As soon as France declared war, Washington saw his opportunity and began to plead for a fleet to operate against the relentless pressure of British sea power. Through his letters runs an unbroken thread of understanding of the broad uses of navies and armies in combined operations that marks Washington as one of the unique commanders of history. He wisely combined and sought to apply total power rather than just the one part of America's strength under his command.

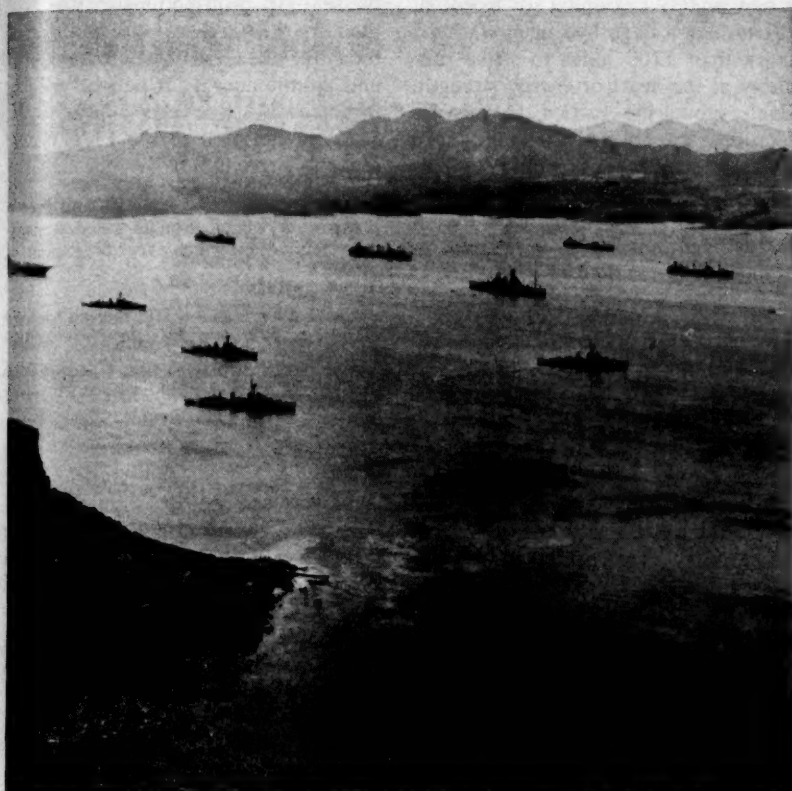
He needed the French Fleet for combined operations to trap the British Army. Repeatedly in his communications we read thoughts like this to Lafayette:

It follows that, as certain as night succeeds day, that without a decisive Naval force we can do nothing definitive, and with it everything honourable and glorious. A constant Naval superiority would terminate the War speedily; without it, I do



French fleet of Admiral D'Estaing lying off New York, 1778.

Official U. S. Navy Photograph



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

Part of the powerful Sixth Fleet during maneuvers in the Mediterranean, August 1956.

not know that it will ever be terminated honourably.

With a world war on their hands calling for operations in far-flung seas, the French would not concentrate naval forces off the Colonies to the degree needed. When the fleets did arrive, for one reason or another they failed to combine with Washington in the decisive plans he conceived. Hence, although America now had the naval strength indispensable for victory, the war dragged on.

In fact, for 3 years after France entered the war, the American cause deteriorated rather than improved. The British fleet and army captured Savannah and Charleston, took firm control of Georgia and South Carolina, and overran much of North Carolina. American finances collapsed. Patriots who had entered the war so optimistically found it long and wearing. Many sank into apathy. Washington's army wasted away so that he called it "a remnant of an army".

As year after year dragged on, Washington, who had lived through the dark winter at Valley Forge, himself almost despaired; in April 1781 he wrote:

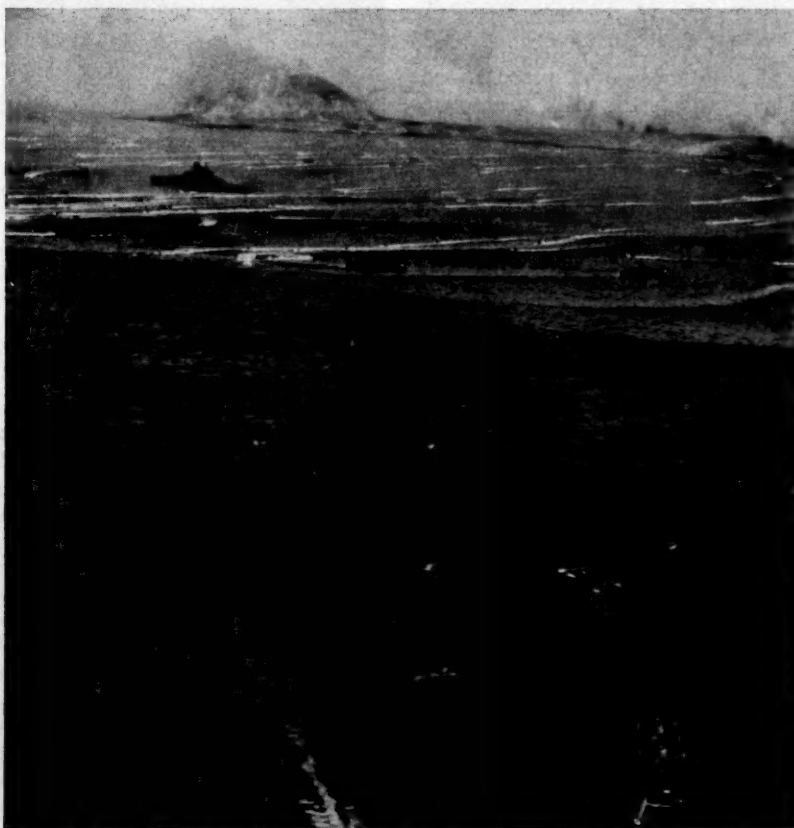
If France delays a timely and powerful aid in the critical posture of our affairs, it

will avail us nothing should she attempt it hereafter . . . we are at the end of our tether, and . . . now or never our deliverance must come.

"And it must come," he adds with "a superior Fleet always in these Seas."

Happily, this was the darkness before dawn. A new French admiral took over in the West Indies, where great sea battles of this period were fought for the rich prizes of the sugar islands. Admiral Count de Grasse agreed to join in combined operations. General Cornwallis, after sweeping through the Carolinas, had moved on to Yorktown and entrenched himself there. At long last Washington's chance had come.

Now, as autumn colored the leaves across America, the pieces fell in place; divine fingers seemed to reach down to move the chessmen and end the play. Washington started American and French forces on the move for Yorktown from the South, the Middle Colonies, and Newport. He himself demonstrated before New York to deceive the British commander into expecting attack there. Meanwhile, the bulk of his Army



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

Bombshells bursting on Iwo Jima from ships of the United States task force in March 1945 in support of landing craft heading for the beach. Mount Suribachi is in the background—the scene of the flag raising memorialized in one of World War II's most famous photographs.

swept south to the head of the Chesapeake, where they embarked in boats to take advantage of the ease of water transportation to converge on Cornwallis. A French squadron, convoying heavy siege artillery, got underway from Newport.

The rest of the story is well known. De Grasse defeated the British fleet off the Chesapeake Capes in one of the less bloody battles of sea history, yet at the same time one of the most decisive. This was in early September. Cornwallis hung on for another month and a half, as Washington's lines inexorably tightened, and he saw himself cut off from the life-giving sea. He surrendered 19 October 1781. Though this did not mark the end of the Revolution it marked certain victory. Nine days later Washington wrote to Admiral de Grasse:

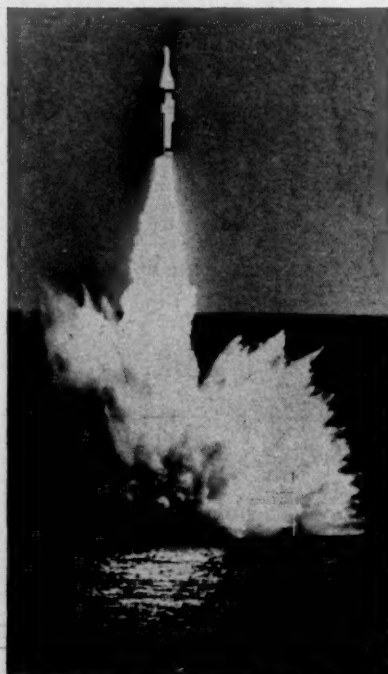
Your Excellency will have observed that whatever efforts are made by the land armies the Navy must have the casting vote in the present contest.

Washington, the Father of our Country, in his mighty vision of the power of the sea and wise use of it, thus lays strong claims to being also Father of the Navy—that has had and will have such profound influence on America's destiny.

In this past century there has been vast growth in power based at sea. The growth has been both absolute, to bring incredible strength to ships, and relative, to give them far greater capacity for combined operations against land strongholds. Many revolutions and developments, some of them radically affecting civilization in all of its aspects, have entered into this mighty growth of power afloat: Steam power, submarines that have taken man into the depths and airplanes that have lifted him towards the stars, electronics, and now atomic energy and guided missiles covering vast distances. All of these have increased the relative influence of sea-power, a change of greatest significance for the nations of the Free World bound together—or divided—by the sea.

The latest step in this portentous development is the Polaris ballistic missile, fired from submerged submarines that project sea-based power—United States power—far inland. Invisible in the secret depths of the sea, virtually invulnerable to surprise destruction and retaliation, the nuclear-powered submarine, armed with this new, incredible weapon, becomes

a new mighty champion for freedom. It can hurl a huge hydrogen warhead more than 1200 miles to strike precisely at the heart of enemy strength. Each submarine carries 16 missiles like this, capable of striking at 16 different centers of strength. This added power in America's arsenal brings with it the great hope that it will prevent nuclear war. It assures



Official U. S. Navy photograph

Historic first service shot of Polaris guided missile from the nuclear powered submarine, George Washington.

certain retaliation, therefore it may well be the ultimate deterrent, the sure means of preventing the holocaust of atomic war.

It is appropriate that the first Polaris submarine to operate for peace and freedom bears the name, U.S.S. *George Washington*. Here is a color picture of the first service shot surging out of the depths of the sea, to speed precisely to its target area down the long sea miles. This shot covered a distance greater than from Washington to Jamaica in the South, to Hudson Bay in the North, or far beyond the Mississippi River in the West.

Here also is a facsimile of one of George Washington's letters; and with a slightly paraphrased quotation from the letter I close this talk. In it appears another of this wise leader's profound statements on the value to America of its ancient landmark of

the sea. His profound vision was true then in the days of sail. It is true today in the era of guided missiles and atomic energy. It will be true in tomorrow's space age as the great sea confederation of the Free World seeks to survive:

In the defense of America and free men everywhere, strength based at sea is the pivot on which everything turns.

Letter from General Washington to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress.¹

Cambridge, November 30, 1775

Sir:

I had the honor to write you the 28th inst. by Captain Joseph Blewer. Last evening I received the Agreeable Account of the Schooner *Lee*, commanded by Captain (John) Manly having taken and carried into Cape Ann a large Brigantine bound from London to Boston laden with Military Stores, the Inventory of which I have the pleasure to enclose you.²

Cape Ann is a very open Harbor and accessible to large Ships, which made me immediately send off, Col. (John) Glover and Mr. (William) Palfrey, with orders to raise the Minute Men and Militia of that part of the Country, to have the Cargo landed without Loss of Time and guarded up to this Camp; this I hope they will be able to effect, before it is known to the Enemy what port she is carried into. I sincerely congratulate you on this very great Acquisition; and am, Sir, (etc.)

G^o Washington.

P. S. Manly has also taken a Sloop in the Ministerial Service³ and Captain (Winborn) Adams in the Schooner *Warren*, a Schooner laden with Potatoes and Turnips for Boston, and carried her into Portsmouth.⁴

¹ *Papers CC*, 152, I. 301.

² *Invoice of Stores on Board the Nancy, Store Ship, Robert Hunter, Master, taken by the Schooner Lee, Captain Manly.*

³ *Sloop Polly, S. Smith, Master, from Nova Scotia, with provisions.*

⁴ *Schooner Rainbow, John McMonagle, Master, with provisions.*

Letter from General Washington, to Benjamin Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary to France

Hdqrs. New Windsor, 20th Dec. 1780
Sir,

A few days since, by ye Chev. De Chastellux, I had the honor to receive your honor of the 19th of March introductory of him, and thank you for making me acquainted with a gentleman of his merit, knowledge, & agreeable manners—I spent several days very happily with him, at our camp near the great Falls of Passaic in New Jersey, and before the army separated for its cantonments, the principle (sic.) of which is at

(Continued on page 105)

The Fifth School Committee Bus Tour

A Special Report

By Lois (Mrs. Ellsworth E.) Clark

National Chairman, Press Relations Committee

The Daughters of the American Revolution School Committee's Fifth Bus Tour left the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., promptly at 7:30 on the morning of October 13, 1960, under smiling skies.

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman, D.A.R. School Committee, was a member of the group and throughout the Tour was most helpful in explaining the objectives and activities of her Committee. The Tour Director, Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, National Vice Chairman, D.A.R. School Committee, provided each member with a well-filled kit, containing many essentials for convenience and relaxation on the trip.

At the request of Mrs. Sandt, not only had the Greyhound Corporation supplied two new "scenicruisers" but had also assigned Paul Robbins and James Hamblin as drivers for the Tour. These two efficient, courteous, and ever helpful gentlemen were warmly greeted by many Daughters who had traveled with them before. Mr. Robbins has been with every School Tour and Mr. Hamblin with all but the first.

For the first time a trained nurse, Miss Winifred Boerner, accompanied the group. Miss Boerner, herself a member of the D.A.R., was competent, considerate, and understanding. She contributed her services free of any fees, and every Daughter who went on the trip is grateful to her for so unselfishly giving her time and professional skill.

Mrs. Ashmead White (President General), Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. (First Vice President General), Mrs. T. Earle Stribling (Chaplain General), Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes (Recording Secretary General), Miss Marian I. Burns (Treasurer General), Mrs. Austin C. Hayward (Registrar General), Mrs. Ross B. Hager (Librarian General), and Mrs. Jack F. Maddox (Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution) were members of the Tour. The following Vice

Presidents General also made the trip: Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble and Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart. Others on the Tour included Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Chairman, Approved Schools Survey Committee, 17 State Regents, and 7 National Chairmen.

With true Southern cordiality, Lynchburg, Va., Daughters welcomed the group at Oakwood Country Club, where a delightful luncheon was served.

At the end of the first day's journey through the lovely Virginia countryside, the Tour arrived at Kembly Inn Motel, Winston-Salem, N.C. The 75 Daughters were warmly greeted by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, who joined the Tour here for its visit to North Carolina. Following dinner, members of the group were the guests of Old Salem for a brief trip about the town and the showing of a most interesting motion picture of the restoration program of the corporation.

Friday at midday the Tour arrived at the mountain town of Boone, where, again, North Carolina Daughters made everyone welcome and were hostesses at luncheon at the Boone Hotel.

The first school visited was Crossnore. Thoughtful preparations had been made for the Daughters' visit. Young escorts handled luggage, directed tours of the campus and store, and made themselves generally available. The brilliant fall foliage that decorated the dining room made an attractive setting for the dinner at which Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, North Carolina Vice President General, presided. Greetings were given by Mrs. Ashmead White and by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway. Mrs. Cagle graciously introduced each official of the school and the many guests who were present.

A vesper service, conducted by the young people of Crossnore, was held in its Chapel immediately after din-

ner. Entertainment in the gymnasium included a roller-skating exhibition and a "mountain ballad" sing. Guests and children alike enjoyed the square dancing, the grand finale of the evening.

Next morning after a bright and early breakfast, the Tour was on its way again, headed for South Carolina. Tamassee, in holiday mood and dress, was eagerly awaiting the arrival of the buses. From arrival to departure the Daughters were busy touring the grounds and buildings, shopping in the store, and visiting the children; they also attended a coffee, a reception, and the open Board Meeting following the Board Dinner.

The beautiful 7 A.M. church service was well attended and everyone was present for the Founders' Day Program—the highlight of the visit. Founders' Day is a time of dedication, of giving. It is the day on which homage is paid to those far-seeing women whose faith, love, and sacrifice made a dream come true. As Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman of the D.A.R. School Committee, has so appropriately said, "Tamassee is truly an 'All States' project." That was borne out by the wonderful gifts presented by Daughters from all parts of the country.

Presiding over the Founders' Day Program was Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, State Regent of South Carolina and Chairman of the Tamassee Board. The invocation was given by Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General. Ray Elliott, a Tamassee Boy Scout, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and was followed by Doris Cobb, a Tamassee Girl Scout, who led the American's Creed. Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent, gave a cordial address of welcome. The President General was presented by Mrs. Matthew W. Patrick, Vice President General and National Advisor, Tamassee D.A.R. School. Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease then gave greetings for the Society.

Distinguished guests and members of the Tamassee Board were introduced by Mrs. Robert King Wise. The Founders of Tamassee were introduced by Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, and a tribute to them was given by Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, member of the Tamassee Advisory Board.

Founders' Day gifts were presented by Mrs. Greenlease and formally accepted by Mrs. Lipscomb. On behalf

of the school, Dr. Cain expressed appreciation for the gifts. Memorial acres were dedicated by Mrs. Patrick. A flag of the United States of America, which had been flown over the Capitol at Washington, was presented by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Honorary State Regent of Virginia, for Col. Allen Hicklin of Alexandria, Va. Following the benediction by the Rev. Robert B. Du Pree, the assemblage proceeded to the Sarah Corbin Robert School, where the Flag presented by Mrs. Duncan was raised.

Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Michigan State Regent, presided at the ceremonies when the Mooney-Goddard Cottage was dedicated. Acceptance and appreciation for this gift were expressed by Mrs. Lipscomb. The Atwell Barn, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Atwell of Texas, was dedicated, followed by the presentation, by Miss Lola Wilson, South Carolina Chairman, D.A.R. School Committee, of the Lipscomb Playground given by South Carolina Daughters in honor of their State Regent. A portrait of the late Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General in 1929-32, was unveiled in the Ohio-Hobart dining hall.

At the conclusion of the Founders' Day program, Tour members hastily lunched on the collation served in the dining room and left on schedule for the next stop. Once again, the way led over the mountains, and then proceeded down into Georgia and the Valley of the Chattahoochee. Just at dusk the buses entered the main gates of the Berry Schools at Mt. Berry, Ga. Here the Daughters were cordially welcomed, assigned rooms, and then taken to dinner in the impressive dining hall. Evening services were held in the Chapel, to which the visitors' way was charmingly lighted by hundreds of candles—each carried by a student. The service was beautiful, and a most impressive talk was given by the President General.

Monday morning was devoted to a bus trip over the Berry Schools Campus, largest in the United States, and to an all too brief visit to lovely Oak Hill, the Southern Colonial home of the Berry family.

Again, farewells were said; and, with the sun still shining, the busses headed for Grant, Ala., the major objective of the trip. Just before midday the Tour arrived at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School at the top of Gunter Mountain and was welcomed

by the Alabama State Regent, Mrs. Leonard C. McCrary. There, also, were Daughters from near and far who had come to join the Tour members for the meeting and to take part in the dedication of gifts presented during the year.

The Basket Dinner at noon was an event long to be remembered. Thirteen tables had been set up on the grounds, some with as many as 36 delicious local dishes. The hospitable ladies of Gunter Mountain invited the 500 visitors to partake of the tempting and luscious food.

The Dedication Exercises began at 2 P.M. in the Becker Gymnasium, which, in future, will be used for other activities, such as the all-important rummage sales from which some operating expenses of the school are derived.

Following the invocation by Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, the Pledge of Allegiance, and the National Anthem, a greeting was extended by Mrs. Leonard C. McCrary, the State Regent. Distinguished guests were introduced by Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School and the faculty members by J. O. Hamner, School Principal.

The New York Faculty Cottage and Campus Lights were presented by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General; shrubbery for the chapel and landscaping of grounds by Mrs. Robert T. Comer, Past President, Alabama Officers' Club; the Blanche and Katherine Zimmerman Storage Building by Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Michigan State Regent; and soundproofing for the Music Room by Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, Michigan State Chairman, D.A.R. School Committee.

In addition, the Texas Science Project was presented by Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs, Texas State Regent; the Heaume Kitchen renovation, by Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, Ohio State Regent; and the Dairy Conversion Project by Mrs. John G. Biel, Indiana State Regent. A lathe for the Mechanical Arts Building was the gift of the Baton Rouge, La., Juniors.

These gifts were formally accepted by Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman, for the National Society; by Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, Alabama State First Vice Regent for the State Society; and by W. Ned Cary, Executive Secretary, for the School.

The President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, gave a stirring address, concluding with the words, "The Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School is a school where learning goes hand in hand with Christian virtues of honor, discipline, and duty." At the conclusion of the President General's address, students of the school gave a pageant depicting some "wonderful" years in the school's history.

A most impressive event was the ground-breaking ceremony. Flagbearers headed the processional to the site of the proposed Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. Mrs. McCrary presided, Mrs. Stribling offered prayer, and Mrs. White and Mrs. Greenlease spoke. Mrs. White then turned the first spadeful of earth; the Auditorium-Gymnasium is the major project of the D.A.R. School Committee for the current administration. At the conclusion of the ceremony the benediction was pronounced by Mrs. J. G. Bennett, Alabama State Chaplain.

The interest of the President General in the actual classroom work is evidenced by her brief visits to the primary classes, sandwiched between the luncheon and the Becker Hall program. These impromptu visits were a delightful surprise and reward to many little boys and girls who had labored lovingly and diligently over carefully cut out letters reading "Welcome D.A.R."

Tuesday morning, October 18, the Tour turned north. For miles the route lay along the Tennessee River Valley, with its manmade lakes and cotton fields. Tennessee Daughters were luncheon hostesses and welcomed the travelers at the Fairyland Club, high atop Lookout Mountain, one of the South's most beautiful and scenic spots. The touring Daughters then continued north to Maryville College. After registration at the Princess and Maryville Motels, the group dined at the nearby Simple Simon Restaurant.

A short program and a reception were held that evening in the Music Hall of the Fine Arts Center at Maryville. Dr. Ralph Waldo Lloyd, President, and members of the Staff spoke briefly. The students provided enjoyable music. Afterward, Mrs. White and the members of the Cabinet received the faculty of the College and members of Mary Blount Chapter, D.A.R.

(Continued on page 136)

Georgia in the American Revolution

By Sarah Wells (Mrs. Luther) Isbell
Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.

When the American Colonies decided it was necessary to rebel against British authority and oppression, Georgia was still an infant among them. She was the youngest and felt that she had little reason for entering the struggle. As in other Colonies, many of her citizens opposed the war and severing of relations with England, trusting in the British Parliament to adjust grievances. The majority, however, saw that freedom from Britain was necessary and that it could be obtained only by independence from the mother country.

The Liberty Boys

This yearning for freedom grew stronger and stronger, and there was organized in Georgia (as in other Colonies) a band of patriots, called the Liberty Boys, whose motto was *Liberty, Property, and No Stamps*. Prominent among them were Joseph Habersham, Edward Telfare, William Gibbons, Samuel Wells, and Joseph Clay Jones. These men believed that Georgia should join the other Colonies in the fight for independence and that the cause of other Americans was theirs also.

Sir James Wright, the Governor appointed by the British King, was an ardent Royalist and resented any effort to oppose the measures passed by Parliament or to lessen royal authority. This, of course, made him very obnoxious to the Liberty Boys, although he had been a good Governor and was fairly well liked.

After the Battles of Concord and Lexington, our American soldiers needed ammunition. The Liberty Boys broke into the magazine at Savannah, Ga., and took 500 pounds of powder to send to the American army. Governor Wright offered a £50 reward for the names of the guilty parties, but so brave and so loyal were the citizens of Savannah that, although the identity of the Liberty Boys was well known, this reward was never claimed.

It was the custom to celebrate the King's birthday with gun salutes; but the night before his birthday in 1775

the boys of Savannah spiked the guns and threw them over the bluff to show their animosity toward him. The Governor had the guns restored, and the celebration went on, although it turned into a noisy parade and erection of the first Liberty Pole in front of Tondee's Tavern, meeting place of the Liberty Boys.

Politics began to enter the picture. Noble Kimberly Jones had been twice elected Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature, but Governor Wright refused to recognize him. When he was chosen for a third term he resigned, and Archibald Bullock was elected to fill the vacancy.

"Georgia's First Secession Convention"

The Provincial Congress of Georgia met on July 4, 1775, in Savannah. Here the patriots' grievances were aired. They stated their abhorrence of tyranny and their sympathy with the other Colonies. They sent messengers to Governor Wright, asking for redress of their complaint. The Governor declared their Congress illegal and did all in his power to stem the wave of rebellion sweeping over his domain, but he was powerless to stop it. It was like a fire that starts slowly but ignites more and more as it moves along. This Provincial Congress has been called "Georgia's first secession Convention." At this meeting five members of the Continental Congress were elected.

Joseph Habersham, only 24 years of age, went alone to arrest Governor Wright. He walked in, and, laying his hand on the Governor's shoulder, said, "Sir James, you are my prisoner." The Governor was held captive in his own house until one night when he escaped and made his way to England; when he was arrested his Council fled also.

Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Georgia had three signers of the Declaration of Independence at the Continental Congress of 1776 in Phil-

adelphia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton. John Houston would also have been a signer, but he was called home from Congress to counteract the influence of John Zubly, who was doing all in his power to inflame Georgia against independence. Zubly was accused of being a traitor and escaped to England.

Communication was so slow in those days that it was August before Georgia received word that the Declaration of Independence had been signed. It was read in Georgia for the first time by Archibald Bullock, Speaker of the House and Governor, by right of his office, when Governor Wright escaped to England. Government guns were fired, and Governor Bullock gave a banquet at which the following toast was read:

Forasmuch as George III of Great Britain hath most flagrantly violated his coronation oath and trampled upon the Constitution of our Country and the sacred rights of mankind; we therefore commit his political existence to the ground, corruption to corruption, tyranny to the grave, and oppression to eternal infamy; in sure and certain hope he will never receive a resurrection to rule again over the United States of America. But, my friends and fellow citizens, let us not be sorry, as men without hope, for these tyrants that depart, rather let us remember. America is free and independent; that she is and will be, by the blessings of Almighty God, great among the nations of the earth. Let this encourage us in well doing, to fight for our rights and privileges, our wives and children, and for all that is near and dear to us. May God give us His blessings and may all the people say "Amen."

Georgia's Determined Stand

When war was declared, South Carolina asked the young Colony of Georgia to come under her jurisdiction; but brave little Georgia, seeing that this would exterminate her and extend South Carolina to the Mississippi River (which at that time was the west boundary of Georgia), treated this suggestion with contempt. She remained an independent Colony, although considered the weakest of all. Georgia might have been young, she might have been

small, but she was by no means weak or failed to give of her men and supplies to the Patriot cause.

During the Revolution, Georgia suffered untold agonies at the hands of British, Indians, and Tories. She was completely overrun by the British and the Indians, who had been enticed into fighting with them; but the hardest to cope with were the Tories.

On February 5, 1777, the Provincial Congress met again in Savannah and framed Georgia's first Constitution. This provided for a Governor and a Legislature. The Governor was to be elected by the Legislature and would serve for one year.

Invasion From Florida

One never knows when war clouds will thicken. Scarcely was the Constitution adopted when the King's troops invaded from Florida, attacking Fort McIntosh on the St. Ilia River. Capt. Richard Winn and his troops, after 5 hours' fighting, repulsed them but had to surrender the next day. Then Col. Lachlin McIntosh made an attack and drove the British back into Florida. Button Gwinnett was Acting Governor at this time until one could be elected.

Not long after, John Adams Treutlen was elected to the position. McIntosh supported him, and this made Treutlen and his political followers enemies; a duel between McIntosh and Gwinnett resulted, in which Gwinnett was slain. Opposition to McIntosh became so heavy he offered himself for military service and was placed in the Continental Army. Col. Samuel Elbert was then put in charge of the Georgia troops.

Georgia was without a coast guard; all the forts of Oglethorpe had been destroyed, the food supply was low, and the value of paper money depreciated. The Tories, with a cruelty that would have disgraced savages, killed, burned, and destroyed the Patriots and their property. The Continental Army sent two battalions to fight in Georgia and four galleys to protect her coast.

Attack From the North

By 1778 most hostilities in the northern Colonies had stopped, and the heavy fighting moved south. The British planned to have Sir Augustine Prevost attack Georgia from Florida and Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell to

come down from the north and attack Savannah, which at that time was guarded by Gen. Robert Howe. Moving down from South Carolina, General Prevost plundered and attacked the southern part of Georgia. At the battle of old Midway Church, Prevost's horse was shot under him; he was not injured, however, but quickly collected his forces, causing Colonel White to retreat.

His advance was short, however. Learning that Col. Samuel Elbert had joined forces with White, he returned to Florida, burning Midway Church and all houses in his path, confiscating all movable property, and cruelly treating the inhabitants. He even broke open graves in Liberty County and scattered their contents. Because he resented such cruelty, Moses Allen was captured and held on a British ship; in his attempt to escape, he was drowned.

Colonel Fraser, with 500 men, while waiting for news from General Prevost, attacked Fort Morris, which was guarded by Col. Lachlin McIntosh and less than 200 men, and demanded surrender. Colonel McIntosh's reply was "Come and take it." The British threatened to burn a house for every shot that was fired. To reward McIntosh's cool bravery, the Georgia Legislature presented him with a sword having "Come and take it" engraved thereon.

Invasion From the Sea

Gen. Robert Howe reproved Congress for Georgia's unprotected coast; aid was sent to Porrysburg and Col. Owen Roberts stationed at Savannah. In December word was received that Colonel Campbell and General Prevost were planning to attack Savannah and overrun Georgia. On December 29 Colonel Elbert found them landing at Tybee Island, and, being familiar with the location and conditions, offered to prevent them from getting into the city, for once they had landed it would be doomed; but General Howe refused this offer. Here was the best post of defense, and should not have been neglected. Col. George Walton warned General Howe of a secret passage and asked that he have it guarded, but this, too, he refused to do. Instead, Howe formed his line across Bretton's Hill. Colonel Campbell attacked from the front and rear, and demanded that Howe's troops retreat across the river,

leaving Savannah at the mercy of the British. Some of the inhabitants were bayoneted on the streets and some were taken as prisoners to a British ship, where they were starved and maltreated. One of the prisoners was the aged Jonathan Bryan.

Lincoln Takes Command

In January Campbell left Col. Alexander Innes in charge at Savannah and advanced to take Augusta, the only large city in Georgia that had not surrendered. Meanwhile, Howe had been removed from command, and Col. Benjamin Lincoln replaced him. The Georgia forces were now so weak that they could not prevent the capture of Augusta. Again, as in other places, homes were burned and plundered, and all citizens who had not fled or would not join the British army were severely punished.

On February 14, Gen. Elijah Clarke and Col. Andrew Pickens, in command of Georgia and South Carolina Militia, respectively, met the enemy at Kettle Creek, Wilkes County, and won a great victory, capturing many British horses and supplies. Colonel Boyd of the British army was killed, and Colonel Pickens showed him all courtesy, having his men bury him and sending all his personal belongings home to his wife.

Col. John Twiggs surprised the British at Augusta and forced their surrender. Lincoln made plans to expel the British from Porrysburg, but Campbell learned of his plan and attacked quickly and sent McPherson to attack Gen. John Ashe at Brier Creek. Surprising Ashe and attacking from the rear, Lincoln's little band was demolished.

Colonel Elbert, in command of the left wing, fought until he was struck down; just as he was about to be bayoneted, however, he gave the Masonic sign of distress and was taken prisoner instead. Cols. Lachlin McIntosh and Francis Harris were also taken prisoners. This debacle again put Prevost in command of Georgia south of Augusta. Lincoln felt unable to dislodge him, and the Creeks and Cherokees, egged on by the British, made Georgia's outlook dark indeed.

An exchange of prisoners was made, but returning Georgians, who had been kept on boats, were so weak from starvation that they could

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not walk without assistance. Their food had been spoiled oatmeal and condemned pork; many died daily, and their bodies were trodden in the mud of the marshes. Although Lincoln protested, Prevost turned a deaf ear.

On May 11, Prevost attacked Charleston, and Lincoln, who had advanced to Silver Bluff, had to return to dislodge him. Gen. Elijah Clarke and Col. John Dooley were protecting the Georgia frontier at this time.

More Trouble With the Tories

The last of June, the British, with Captain Miller in command, attacked Col. John Twiggs in Liberty County. This little company fought so gallantly the British were overcome. About the same time, at Sunburg, Maj. John Baker defeated a group of Tories. Gray was, however, killed by Robert Sallette, who belonged to no special command, but was feared by the Tories. A wealthy Tory offered 100 guineas for Sallette's head. One day Sallette, placing a pumpkin in a sack, came to the man to claim the reward; the man, thinking the head was in the sack, paid it, then Sallette pointed to his own head, saying "Here's Sallette's head." He escaped, with the Tory firing after him. Often in battle he would leave the troops, slip into the British camp, and kill several before being discovered. Once he dressed in British clothing, dined with them, and (while they were drinking a toast) drew his sword, slew the men on each side of him, and escaped on horseback before the British could capture him.

The following summer Colonel Twiggs pursued Daniel and James McGirth, both notorious Tory leaders, and a band of marauders and at Buckhead Creek fought so valiantly that he put the pilferers to flight.

Return of Governor Wright

The note should be inserted here that in 1776, when Governor Wright fled to England, Georgia was under Georgia rule; but when the British captured Savannah in 1778 Governor Wright returned and hoped to restore Georgia to the King. Here England made an especially hard fight, for she was determined to keep Georgia, even if she lost other Colonies. Georgia, however, received some aid from the Continental Army and some from her neighbor, South Carolina, and

thus was able to drive the British from Savannah; Governor Wright had to flee again.

Foreign Commanders

Colonel McIntosh, now promoted to brigadier general, due to the esteem of Washington, was back in Georgia and second in command to Lincoln; he took charge of the arms furnished by South Carolina and delivered them at Augusta. Count Jean d'Estaing was to join the Georgia forces at Savannah; and Count Casimir Pulaski, who, with his men, was stationed within close range of Augusta and Charleston, was sent to Savannah ahead of Lincoln to join the French officer. Without waiting for Lincoln, the two foreign commanders decided to attack Savannah at once. However, they delayed their siege 24 hours, carrying on correspondence with Prevost. They asked that McIntosh's family and other women and children be allowed to leave the city, but Prevost refused, believing that they would protect the British. The delay was fatal. Because of Prevost's refusal, many suffered needlessly from the cannonading, which lasted four days. Georgia gave the French 20,000 acres of land for their services at Savannah.

Then Prevost asked that the British women and children be permitted to go aboard a British ship, but met his own kind of refusal. Because of insufficient food, the attackers were suffering from disease and scurvy. Seeing that it would take at least 10 days to take the city by siege, they decided to make an assault. The French divided into three companies, and the Americans into two, under McIntosh and Col. Henry Laurens. The Americans were to wear white paper on their hats at night so the French would know them, but a traitor revealed the plan to Prevost, and he was ready for them. Although Count d'Estaing made four attempts, he had to retreat under cannon fire and packets made up of knives, scissors, and chains. One of the retreats was through a marsh, and many of his men were lost.

Colonel Laurens attacked at Spring Hill, but the enemy's fire was too strong for him. Pulaski was leading the French and American calvary when he was killed and his men put to flight. After 5 hours of fighting the Americans raised a white flag so that they could have time to bury

their dead. Four times during the attack Colonel Laurens planted the flag on the British side, but each bearer was shot. The last of these was Sgt. William Jasper, who won fame at Fort Moultrie. This was said to be the flag that Mrs. Elliot presented to the regiment, saying, "I make no doubt, under Heaven's protection, you will stand by these colors as long as they wave in the air of liberty."

While he was dying, Sergeant Jasper had a soldier take the flag back to its maker and tell her that he lost his life supporting these colors. He was also directed to take the sword presented to him at Fort Moultrie to his father and tell him, "I wore it with honor."

Lt. William Glascock and a few men volunteered, through shot and shell, to rescue Pulaski, who was wounded and dying. He was taken on board ship and given aid but died and was buried at sea. Of such metal were the heroes made who helped Georgia achieve independence. Georgians may well boast of these great examples of patience, endurance, and courage.

Lincoln wished to continue with the siege, but Count d'Estaing was wounded and returned to France, so, on October 18, it was thought best to withdraw their armies. This withdrawal was a terrific blow to Georgia, for the Tories resumed their campaign of insult, pillage, and cruelty. They confiscated stock, Negroes, money, food, jewelry, and furniture; they whipped children to make them tell where valuables were buried and showed no mercy to those who had borne arms against them.

The aged minister Daniel Marshall remained among the Patriots to help comfort them. It was he who had organized Georgia's first Baptist church, Kiokee Creek, in Columbia County. It was also he, who, earlier in life, had been persecuted for preaching in Georgia. His son denounced sin and oppression with equal fervor, upholding the majesty of God and of liberty. Of him it was said that he could "pray, preach, and fight," so devoted was he to the cause of liberty.

Hardships of Georgia Patriots

It is impossible to make the people of today realize the terrible hardships of patriotic Georgia citizens during the American Revolution. Often the people had to leave their homes and take refuge in forts or in

other States. One of these forts was Fort Heard, where Washington, Ga., now stands.

Stephen Heard almost lived in the saddle, keeping a watchful eye on Indians and Tories. When people heard his horse, Silverheels, coming they knew it was time to take refuge in the fort. One wealthy family moved to Virginia so many times that it was said that even their cattle knew the way. A story handed down through many generations concerned a group of Georgians returning home after one of these flights for safety. The children, walking ahead, did not wait for their parents at Cherokee Fort; but each child, taking hold of a cow's tail, was safely brought across the Savannah River. One of these children was Elizabeth Darden, great-niece of General Washington; she later became Stephen Heard's second wife.

Patrick Carr, of Jefferson, Ga., disposed of 100 Tories, whom he called "vermin to be exterminated." When praised for this work, he said, "I would have made a very good soldier if the Almighty had not given me such a merciful heart."

The Story of Nancy Hart

One outstanding character of the Revolution in Georgia, and one of the Tories' greatest enemies, was Nancy Hart of Elbert County, now Hart County. She was tall, erect, and muscular, with a great love for her friends and for liberty. She kept a conch shell handy to warn her husband and neighbors if Tories were near. It would take a book to tell the whole story of this colorful character and her fearless patriotism. History records many of her brave deeds, and her name has been given to a county, a county seat, a school, a highway, and a railroad engine, and a monument has been erected in her honor. Her name appears on the list of soldiers who fought at Kettle Creek. She often acted as a spy, going into enemy camps and, single-handed, capturing several Tories at a time. She was a warm friend and a hated foe. Her disposition may seem too bold and relentless for a woman, but let us remember that she lived in terrible times.

After the war had lasted for some time the Whigs in Georgia were reduced to a pitifully small number. Their privations were almost unbearable, and inflation increased un-

believably; for example, the expenses of Richard Howley, a delegate to Continental Congress, were \$500,000.

Savannah Again

The year after the siege of Savannah, McIntosh and Lincoln and their men were taken prisoners. Henry Clinton, elated over this conquest, decided to send Col. Thomas Brown to capture Augusta, because Brown had lived there before the war and had said that he favored the King's cause. He was tarred and feathered by the Liberty Boys and promised to fight for Georgia, instead of with the British, but instead became a bitter enemy of the little State. When he arrived at Savannah, only a few troops were stationed there—only about 300 under command of Andrew Williamson (who told his officers to return home because it was impossible to resist the King any longer). Williamson himself deserted, joined the enemy, and was given a commission in the British Army.

Col. Elijah Clark, chagrined by Williamson's act, led his men into South Carolina. As if the situation in Georgia were not desperate enough, smallpox broke out, spreading until it was dreaded more than the enemy, if possible. Many were superstitious about vaccination, and thus the disease took a heavy toll, the epidemic lasting for months. Colonel Clark still conducted skirmishes into Georgia and on September 14, 1780, attacked Brown at Augusta, capturing the garrison. Clark's attempt to dislodge Brown proved useless, however, although a battle raged for 4 days and Brown was wounded. The latter sent for Col. John H. Cruger and his recruits, and when they arrived Clark and his little body of troops had to retreat.

Captain Asley and his 28 soldiers were captured; and he, with 12 of his men, was hanged on the steps of Brown's house so that he might have the pleasure of seeing them. Brown was cruel and vindictive, often giving his captives to the Indians to throw into roaring fires, scalp, torture, or mutilate as they desired.

Georgia in 1780

Never was Georgia's patriotism more sorely tried than in 1780. The cause seemed hopeless, but Patriots rallied once more. Nathanael Greene was sent to command the forces from Georgia and the Carolinas. It was at

this juncture that Agnes Hobson played her brave part in freedom's cause. Much has been said and written about Paul Revere's famous ride and his warning "The British are coming." Little, however, has been told about the ride of this brave Georgia girl on Stephen Heard's Arabian horse. She rode three days and nights, through enemy encampments and villages, resting only a few hours each night, that she might carry an important message from Clark in Augusta, Ga., to Greene in North Carolina. When no trusted man could be found to carry the message, Agnes Hobson volunteered to carry this dispatch. She was gentle and kind, yet brave, courageous, and strong, and a splendid horsewoman. With the message concealed in her hair, piled high on her head in the fashion of the day, she posed as an ignorant countrywoman going on a visit to relatives. The third night, someone recognized the horse as belonging to Heard. Agnes overheard this being discussed and planned to escape, although a fierce watchdog was tied just outside her window. She made friends with the dog; and when, all were asleep, got away, and later delivered the message to General Greene in safety. Greene sent Light Horse Harry Lee to aid Clark, and together they retrieved Augusta from the British.

Battle of the Cowpens

In the Battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina, in January 1781, as in other battles, Georgians acquitted themselves with gallantry and honor. Major Jackson had raised a legion to begin service in Georgia, and when Greene had pushed the enemy from South Carolina, Clark again entered Georgia. Here he found terrible devastation. Old men and boys had been hanged; women insulted, robbed, and abused—deeds for which Brown and Col. James Grierson were responsible.

As the winter of 1780-81 slipped away, the gloom that had enveloped Georgia so deeply for so long began to brighten. Everyone had confidence in Nathanael Greene's ability and his readiness to aid them. And now, long-absent soldiers who had been fighting in the ranks of other States for their cause rallied around again to fight for their Georgia. Troops from both South Carolina and Georgia united in an attempt to recapture Augusta. For

4 weeks relaxing patiently Clark had he rejoined beloved him in spiration aged son home. C triot tro Walker's skirmish camp. C by having part of Indians sent Pic ments.

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4 weeks they besieged Augusta, never relaxing their vigilance and waiting patiently for assistance from Greene. Clark had been ill with smallpox; now he rejoined them, with 100 men. So beloved was he that the very sight of him in their ranks again gave inspiration to others, for the discouraged soldiers were about to return home. Colonel Clark sent some Patriot troops against the Tories at Walker's Bridge; they won the skirmish and returned in triumph to camp. Clark's forces were weakened by having to send a force to the upper part of Georgia to drive back both Indians and Tories, but soon Greene sent Pickens and Lee with reinforcements.

Recapture of Augusta

Brown, now convinced that the Whigs were bent on recapturing Augusta, placed the Patriot prisoners where they would be exposed to fire. The Patriot troops, meanwhile, decided to build military works to the left and rear of the enemy, digging ditches and erecting a tower for cannonading. Brown tried to prevent this, but was driven back into Augusta (then called Fort Cornwallis). Although Brown tried to have the tower destroyed, he was unsuccessful. The tower was completed on June 3. Lee and Pickens, hoping to avoid further bloodshed, called on Brown to surrender; and when he refused, Lee gave the command to attack the following morning. At length, realizing his desperate situation, Brown offered to surrender, and on June 5 the British garrison marched out, leaving great quantities of ammunition. Brown was sent to Savannah for his own safety.

The recapture of Augusta, the only city of any size in inland Georgia, at least meant comparative safety for the upper part of the Colony. Col. Jackson, whose early work had paved the way for Augusta's surrender, was placed in command there. Now the morale of the long-oppressed Whigs was lifted, and Georgia began to hope for better days.

Before Brown's surrender, Stephen Heard had been captured by the Tories and sentenced to be hung. The news reached his family; and Kate, a much-trusted servant, promised to save him. Because she was a skilled laundress, she wormed her way into the good graces of the British officers.

When they learned that she was from the Heard family, they taunted her with the fact that her master was to be shot as a rebel. At last Kate found an opportunity to hide him in some laundry and carried him out of the camp. He escaped from Augusta the day before the siege began and fought there with Jackson and Clark.

Once more Augusta became the Capital of Georgia. Now the Patriot armies turned their attention toward recovering middle Georgia, hunting Tories and restoring such property as had not been destroyed to the Whig owners. All this part of Georgia had been so plundered and burned, however, that very little was left. While Georgia was still struggling with her three foes—British, Tories, and Indians—news came of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

(¹ This poem is based on a vision of George Washington's in 1777.)

SONS OF THE REPUBLIC

By

Effie Lois Humphrey,
Member, N.S.D.A.R.,
Grass Valley, Calif.

"Sons of the Republic, we must look and learn,"
For skies are dark about us wherever we may turn.
Behold a crown of light adorns our good old U.S.A.,
One word traced there reads "Union!"
—and that's the only way
To fight this mighty battle, to set earth's children free;
Unfurl God's standard, let it wave for Truth and Liberty.
While the stars remain above us
And the heaven's dew is cast
Upon the earth beneath us
So long shall the Union last.

"Sons of the Republic, we must look and learn"
To use the light of freedom, the works of darkness spurn.
Then our Republic shall go on in wisdom and in power
Until the earth beneath our wings is a universal tower
Of brotherhood; and murky clouds that rise to threaten wars
Shall fade away forever from our beloved shores.
Sons of the Republic,
In one victorious band,
Unite to conquer for our God,
For Union, and our land.

Important Role of South Carolina and Georgia

Has enough importance been attached to the role South Carolina and Georgia played in the Revolution? Clark and Heard, battling in the Carolinas, pushed Cornwallis back into Virginia and thus set the scene for his eventual defeat and surrender. After the war was virtually ended, desultory warfare continued in Georgia, however. Gen. Anthony Wayne, called "Mad Anthony" because of his rashness and courage, was sent to aid in South Carolina and later turned toward Georgia. Much could be said about the terrible warfare that ensued, covering the region from Kentucky to the Great Lakes. Fortunately, the outcome was favorable to the Patriot cause.

Evacuation of Savannah by British and Tories

After Cornwallis' surrender, the British were ordered to evacuate Savannah and at once offered to negotiate with Wayne. They were offered safety of person and property, and many remained in Georgia. However, many notorious Tories did all the damage they could before leaving and carried away personal property and Negroes belonging to others.

On July 11, 1783, the British left Savannah at last; at 2 o'clock that day General Wayne took possession. However, before he entered, Gen. James Jackson was honored with the key to the city, because he, at the head of the cavalry, was the first to enter the city since it had been captured by the British in 1778, because of his bravery throughout the war, and because he persevered as leader of the army's vanguard when it marched on Savannah.

Independence At Last

The Thirteen Colonies sent five commissioners to France to meet an equal number of British and draft a treaty of peace. By April 19, 1783, all hostilities had ceased. In the final treaty, Georgia was recognized and called by name by King George. "For himself, his heirs, his successors, to be a free and sovereign state, all claim to its territory being relinquished."

Thus, after 7 years of tribulation, strife, suffering, and deprivation, through which fire, sword, and tomahawk had been her portion, Georgia won her independence.

First Official Commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday

The first official commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday was in reality a memorial service arranged by Congress "to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President." Although nearly ten months had passed since his demise, the fact that Congress was not in session at the time of the tragedy had postponed, until the members returned to Washington, the formal expression of their grief.

Upon learning of the assassination of the President on April 14, 1865, several Congressmen hurried to Washington and met in the Senate reception room at the Capitol at noon on April 17. A committee of four members of each house was appointed to report at 4:00 p.m. the same day and recommendations were adopted with respect to funeral arrangements and resolutions of sympathy.

President Andrew Johnson, in his annual message on December 5, 1865, officially announced to Congress the death of Abraham Lincoln in these words:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory.

After the reading of the annual message was completed, on the motions of Mr. Washburne of Illinois, and Mr. Foot of Vermont, on behalf of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, a committee of arrangements was appointed, twenty-four from the House and thirteen from the Senate to plan for a commemorative program.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Joint committee:

Be it resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring). That the two Houses of Congress will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, the 12th day of February next, that being his anniversary birthday, at the hour of twelve meridian, and that,

in the presence of the two Houses there assembled, an address upon the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. Edwin M. Stanton; and that the President of the Senate pro tempore and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President of the United States, the heads of the several Departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the representatives of foreign governments near this Government, and such officers of the army and navy as may have received the thanks of Congress who may then be at the seat of Government, to be present on the occasion.

It will be observed that February 12 was chosen for the ceremonies because it was Lincoln's "anniversary birthday." There is little general knowledge that Secretary Stanton was first invited by resolution to deliver the memorial address on "the life and character of Abraham Lincoln." Possibly he had already pronounced in six words at the moment of Lincoln's death the eulogy which will outlive all others: "Now he belongs to the ages." The committee announced that Mr. Stanton "not having accepted that which was tendered to him," the Honorable George Bancroft in response to an invitation consented to deliver the address.

Two very rare items of Lincolniana are associated with the preliminary plans and procedure of the memorial program. Much of the information already spread before the reader is excerpted from a sixteen-page Government publication with the caption "In Memoriam" (M804). Another pamphlet even more difficult to acquire is a four page leaflet in mourning borders entitled "Arrangements" (M837). It is a prospectus setting forth in minute detail the procedure to be followed.

The first paragraph states: "The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 12th to all except the members and officers of Congress." It further specifies that "The doorkeepers will have imperative orders to admit no one before ten o'clock except members of Congress, and no one after that hour who does not exhibit either a letter of invitation or a ticket of admission." Beginning with the notice, "The President of the United States will be seated in front of the speaker's table in the House

of Representatives, the assignments of seats for all individuals and groups were set forth with detailed instructions." Seats in the galleries were also reserved for specified groups.

Every phase of the program beginning at 12 o'clock noon is outlined. It announced "that the orator of the day, Hon. George Bancroft, will occupy a seat at the table of the clerk of the House. . . . All being in readiness, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate pro tempore, will call the two houses of Congress to order. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives. The presiding officer will then introduce to the audience the Hon. George Bancroft, of New York, who will deliver the memorial address." After the benediction by Rev. Dr. Gray and the departure of members of Congress and guests it was announced, "The Capitol will then be open to the Public." The final paragraph in this unique pamphlet states: "The commissioner of Public Buildings, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House, and the Doorkeeper of the House are charged with the execution of these arrangements."

Immediately after the House had assembled at the conclusion of the program a resolution was passed thanking the guest speaker for his address and requesting a copy for publication. On February 14, Mr. Bancroft advised that a copy of his address would be made available. The House then ordered "twenty-thousand extra copies" making this cloth bound report of the proceedings a widely circulated brochure. The members of Congress apparently received copies with their names inscribed in gilt on the cover. The copy bearing the name of "Edward McPherson," representative from Pennsylvania who was born at Gettysburg, is in the Foundation Library.

Harper's Weekly commented editorially on February 24:

The last solemn rite in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln has now been performed. As the historians at the Grecian games told the traditions of the country to the assembled Greeks, so the historian of the United States has recited the latest chapter of its history to the Congress and all the chief officers of this nation. The orator was most wisely chosen.

Abraham Lincoln's words have been the eve of the Coast by. They were Colfax's evening Speaker start for try. The he left forget, what I pleasant graph y bye." The last good tradition with me the last

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I went whom I friend as loved as him where my long there was extra session the shall always stood by saw his I was the with him versing f ters of p to me an Pacific. I was no d gress this

The Speaker would continue day Lincoln which h to the wherever them."

Colfax this m

¹From *Lincoln Lore*, Bulletin of the Lincoln National Foundation, Feb. 2, 1954.

Lincoln's Last Recorded Words¹

Abraham Lincoln's last recorded words have been brought to mind on the eve of departure for the Pacific Coast by the editor of *Lincoln Lore*. They were addressed to Hon. Schuyler Colfax at the White House on the evening of April 14, 1865, just as the Speaker of the House was about to start for a trip to the western country. The President said to Colfax as he left for Ford's Theatre, "Don't forget, Colfax, to tell those miners what I told you this morning. A pleasant journey to you. I will telegraph you at San Francisco. Good-bye." This was Abraham Lincoln's last good-bye and except for some traditional conversation, carried on with members of the theatre party, the last words that he uttered.

We are able to create from Colfax's own statements, the scene which led up to this exclamation by the President and orient him in those last few moments, before he departed from the White House for that fateful theatrical performance. Colfax states with reference to his visit with the President on April 14:

I went there to see our President, whom I believed I had a right to call friend as well as President, and whom I loved as I never loved man before, to ask him whether public duties would allow my long absence from home; whether there was any danger or prospect of any extra session of Congress being called during the summer. It so happened—and I shall always rejoice, sad as it was, that I stood by his bedside during that night and saw his life ebbing hopelessly away—that I was there to have the last interview had with him on public affairs. . . . After conversing familiarly for some time on matters of public interest, he suddenly turned to me and asked if I was not going to the Pacific. I told him I was going if there was no danger of an extra session of Congress this summer.

The President then advised the Speaker of the House that there would be no extra session, Colfax continued that it was on that very day Lincoln "gave to me a message which he desired me to communicate to the toiling miners of the west, wherever I might happen to see them."

Colfax claimed that at the time of this morning visit the President

rose:

And with much more than his usual emphasis, he made what seemed to be a speech which he had thought over in regard to the miners and their interests, and he impressed it upon me that I should communicate it to them. I told him I was happy to be his messenger, and to bear such a message as this. He asked me to come again in the evening, as he was going to the theatre on that night and desired me to accompany him. I told him then, and again in the evening, that as I had engagements for the whole evening, and intended to leave the city the next morning to return home, it would be impossible for me to accompany him. After that we sat and conversed for three-quarters of an hour. Finding that the time had arrived when he should leave, he rose, and, as Mrs. Lincoln took the arm of Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, he took mine, and we walked to the doorway together—the last steps he ever took in the Executive mansion. And then, as we arrived at the doorway, he stopped, and repeated substantially, though somewhat condensed or abbreviated, the message he had given me in the morning. And again, as he was going out of the door, he turned, and said to me: "Don't forget, Colfax, to tell those miners what I told you this morning. A pleasant journey to you. I will telegraph you at San Francisco. Good-bye."

The main object of the trip, according to Speaker Colfax, was to learn if the resources and status of the western country demanded that the construction of the Pacific Railroad should be rushed. The exploratory party consisted of Speaker Colfax, Lieut. Gov. Bross of Illinois, senior editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, Samuel Bowles, editor of the *Springfield, Mass. Republican*, and Albert D. Richardson of the *New York Tribune*. George K. Otis of New York, special agent for the Overland Stage Line also accompanied the party.

When the group reached Virginia City, Nevada, Colfax addressed the miners and the *Daily Territorial Enterprise*, published at that place, carried in its issue of June 28, 1865, a phonographic report of Colfax's message on June 26. Some of his speech, especially that part which contained Lincoln's message, was copied by the *Daily Morning Chronicle* of Washington, D. C., and printed in their paper for August 7, 1865.

Colfax had this to say about the authenticity of the speech and the accuracy of its recording at the time Lincoln entrusted him with this message:

After his death (which occurred the next morning) I thought I would write it down, as it was fresh in my recollection, instead of trusting his communication to my memory for delivery some months afterward. I think I wrote it down in nearly his own words.

Inasmuch as the address is not included in the *Uncollected Works of Abraham Lincoln* nor in its entirety in any other compilation of Lincoln writings, it seems appropriate to include the complete text in this issue of the bulletin.

Mr. Colfax, I want you to take a message from me to the miners whom you visit. I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over the western country—from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war, when we were adding a couple of millions of dollars every day to our national debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of that debt so much the easier. Now I am going to encourage them in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disabled soldiers, and many have feared that their return home in such great number might paralyze industry by furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be demand for. I am going to try to attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year from over-crowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the West. Tell the miners for me, that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation, and we shall prove in a very few years, that we are indeed *the treasury of the world*.

The extent of the literal fulfillment of this last formal statement about America becoming "the treasury of the world" Abraham Lincoln could not possibly have anticipated.

¹From *Lincoln Lore*, Bulletin of the Lincoln National Foundation, Feb. 1, 1954.

Pensacola Good Citizens Visit Miss Baker

By Margaret (Mrs. Lawrence) Andrus
Florida State Chairman, D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee



(R to L) Mary Jane Dennis, Betty Jo Wade, Peggy Patterson, Joan Folsom, Maggie White, Mr. Parr with Miss Baker, Mrs. Ernest Gentry, Wilma Rice, Jo Ann Pitts, Racelyn York. Second Row: Mrs. Lawrence Andrus, Mrs. John Monroe, and Mrs. William Helie.

D.A.R. Good Citizens sponsored by the Pensacola (Fla.) Chapter are the only Good Citizens in the United States to visit the space-traveling monkey, *Miss Baker*, at her bungalow at the Naval School of Aviation Medicine in Pensacola. Pensacola Chapter

sponsors 11 high schools in the Good Citizens Contest. Each year the girls are the guests of the chapter for a day, which includes a tour of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, luncheon, and attendance at the chapter meeting to receive their pins.

Junior American Citizens

By Mary Glenn Newell
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

LEST WE FORGET! Your J.A.C. questionnaire for the period March 1, 1960, to March 1, 1961, must be in the hands of your State J.A.C. Chairman by February 15, 1961. She will forward it to the National J.A.C. Chairman, Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, 1492 Unquowa Road, Fairfield, Conn., in time to reach her by March 10.

All National J.A.C. Contest entries must be in the hands of your State J.A.C. Chairman by February 15 in order that they may be processed and the winning State entries sent to Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests, 4 Sackett Circle, Larchmont, N. Y., in time to reach her by March 1. It requires over a month to break these entries down by category and

division, assign them to a committee of judges, and (after judging) to write up reports and mount the winning entries in scrapbooks to be displayed at the Continental Congress. Try to realize what a time-consuming job this is for Mrs. Bowman, and see that your entries are sent in on time. The subject of the National J.A.C. Contest is *Our Charters of Freedom*. There are seven categories: Essays, posters, poems, songs, plays, programs, and club projects. Prizes are awarded according to grade level, and there are five divisions:

- Div. 1—Kindergarten, 1st and 2nd grades.
- Div. 2—3rd and 4th grades.
- Div. 3—5th and 6th grades.
- Div. 4—7th and 8th grades.
- Div. 5—9th grade and high school.

Navy guides arrange and accompany the girls on the tour of the most interesting features of naval air training and research. The Good Citizens saw the devices used to select men capable of flying under the most trying conditions with the maximum of safety. Experts explained operation of the low-pressure chamber, which simulates high-altitude flying, the disorientation device, which subjects student flyers to motion in two directions at once, around and around and over and over, and the human centrifuge, which whirls at speeds equal to several times the force of gravity and determines the black-out point.

Miss Baker, the squirrel monkey who rode into space in the nose of a rocket, performed happily for her visitors. *Miss Baker's* reactions to her travels have been the subject of detailed studies, which encourage scientists to believe that humans, too, can make such a trip safely. After examining the cushioned capsule that protected *Miss Baker* on her flight and the other safety devices developed by flight scientists, several Good Citizens expressed a willingness to volunteer for space flights if the fact that the first surviving monkey was a female indicated that women might be better adapted to space travel."

First, second, and third prizes and honorable mention will be awarded in each division for each category. Please send in *only* the winning entries from each State. Also, please read carefully the instructions in Mrs. Bowman's letter of July 1960, and follow them carefully.

The Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity, Miss Mary Glenn Newell, 3060 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C., will receive newspaper clippings and other publicity through March 20, 1961. All newspaper clippings must show the name of the paper in which the article appeared and the date; with this exception, do not make any notations on the face of the clipping. Any comments may be written on a separate sheet of paper. If you have any snapshots of the events described in the clippings, send them along to be used in the scrapbook. They will add to the interest of your publicity but will not

(Continued on page 104)

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Chairman

From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy

Registered Parliamentarian

THE PROLOGUE TO AN ELECTION—NOMINATIONS

On the Chapter Level

A nomination is, in effect, a motion that the person nominated be chosen for a certain position or office.

"How many nominations be made?" is a logical question. Nominations are usually made: (1) By a committee. (2) From the floor. (3) By a nominating ballot (P.L. p. 204).

If your chapter follows the model form for bylaws as set out in the D.A.R. Handbook, 1960, pp. 128-134, you will find that the nominating committee is elected at a regular meeting and that the chapter regent is specifically excluded from serving on the committee. It is the duty of this committee to nominate a candidate for each office to be filled at the annual meeting. There is not any requirement in the National bylaws that a chapter shall have a nominating committee. A nominating committee, however, seems to be the most feasible on the local level.

The size of the nominating committee may vary, but it should always be an uneven number. The model bylaws give five members but smaller chapters may require only three and the larger chapters more. The number should be established in the bylaws.

The nominating committee should never act from sentimental or personal reasons but their sole consideration should be the qualification of the person for the office to be filled and whether her election would serve the best interest of the chapter. The nominating committee should ascertain if the person to be nominated will serve if elected. If a chapter member is not pleased with the slate presented by the nominating committee, she has a remedy—nominations are in order from the floor. If you are following the model form, the consent of the person nominated from the floor must be secured.

Rules Governing Nominations

1. A nomination does not require recognition (P.L. 207).
2. It does not require a second.
3. It is debatable.
4. It is *not* amendable.

How to Present and Complete Action on the Report of the Nominating Committee

The regent: "The next business in order is the Report of the Nominating Committee."

Chairman of the Nominating Committee:

(Without recognition) "The Nominating Committee of the Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, submits the following nominations for chapter officers for:

For Regent,
For First Vice Regent,
For Second Vice Regent,
For Chaplain,
For Recording Secretary,
For Corresponding Secretary,
For Treasurer,
For Registrar,
For Historian,
For Librarian,

(Signed) All members of the
Nominating Committee
NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The regent reads the report of the Nominating Committee in full, and then uses the following form for each office:

"The Nominating Committee has nominated Mrs. Y for the office of regent. Are there any further nominations for the office of regent?"

It is well to note that small chapters may not need the office of Second Vice Regent and may eliminate it if they wish. Small chapters may also combine the office of Librarian and Chaplain. Two secretaries are not obligatory; one secretary may serve both as recording and corresponding secretary.

Form to be Used in Making a Nomination From the Floor

The member rises, addresses the Chair and without waiting for recognition says, "I nominate Mrs."

Rules Governing the Motion to Close Nominations

If the formal motion to close nominations is used it has specific rules governing it and must not be entertained by the Chair until a *reasonable time* has been allowed for nominations.

1. The motion requires recognition.
2. It requires a second.
3. It is not debatable.
4. It is amendable as to time (P.L. 167).
5. It requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote in the affirmative.
6. The vote may not be reconsidered.

Form to be Used With the Motion to Close Nominations

Member: "Madam Regent (waits to be

recognized) I move that nominations be closed." Another member, without rising, seconds the motion.

Regent: "It has been moved and seconded that nominations be closed. Those in favor of closing nominations will please rise." The regent, if the chapter is small, counts those standing or may ask the secretary to count them and then says, "Be seated. Those opposed will rise." The regent then announces the vote on each side. "There are 24 votes in the affirmative; 8 votes in the negative. The affirmative has it with a two-thirds vote and nominations are declared closed."

To Close Nominations by General Consent

Nominations may be closed by general consent without the regent's entertaining the formal motion to close nominations.

Regent: "Are there any further nominations? There being no further nominations, (pause) nominations are closed."

Important Points Concerning Nominations

1. A person making a nomination should consider the duties of the office to be filled and realize that her nomination of the person implies a warranty that the candidate has the ability to fill the office.
2. Article XIV, Section 3: "No member shall hold, at the same time, two offices carrying a vote at the annual State Conference."
3. A nomination may be made by anyone who has the right to make a motion.
4. A member *not* nominated may be elected unless the bylaws prohibit it.
5. Nominees do not leave the room during an election, but if prudent will vote for themselves.
6. If a member declines a nomination, her name will *not* be placed on the ballot unless renominated.
7. Nominations are debatable and while the rules of decorum prevail, they do not apply so far as avoiding personalities is concerned. The relative merits of the candidates may be freely discussed. (P.L. p. 465, ques. 143.)
8. A nominating committee has the right to nominate members of the committee for office, but the right should not be abused by nominating an excessive number from the committee's membership.
9. A person may be nominated by the nominating committee for one office and nominated from the floor for another office.

On The National Level

Article VI, Section 1: "Nominations of candidates for all national offices shall be made from the floor of the Continental Congress." The National Society does not provide for a nominating committee or a nominating ballot.

★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

By Elizabeth Chestnut Barnes
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

Foreword

The article "The Threat of Foreign Entanglements to American Sovereignty" which you are about to read was written by Mrs. James K. Polk, a member of North Riding Chapter, New York State Organization, and a National Vice Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

Some months ago, your National Chairman invited the State Chairmen, chapter chairmen, and other members interested in the work of the National Defense Committee to contribute articles dealing with matters of interest to this Committee and particularly those concerning the Resolutions of the National Society. She had in mind (1) the stimulating of interest in the work of this Committee, (2) the sharing of their research with the membership generally through the D.A.R. MAGAZINE and (3) the hope that those who did this research would spread their knowledge throughout the chapters of their State Society and the other patriotic and civic groups to which they belong.

When it is not possible to use an entire article, sometimes excerpts from it may be used in releases sent to the chapters, in material for the NATIONAL DEFENDER or integrated in articles written by the National Chairman.

The Threat of Foreign Entanglements to American Sovereignty

By Ethel D. Polk

Treaties vs. Constitutional Guarantees

Under the Constitution of the United States of America exclusive jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to foreign relations is vested in the Federal Government. The limitations and restrictions of powers and rights and the guarantees of freedom, which under the Constitution may not be abridged by the Congress or by the States, can be ignored in the foreign relations field through the exercise of treaty powers which are coextensive with the grants of power in the Constitution itself. The only governing charter limitation of the

scope and area of the exercise of powers in the foreign relations field lies in the recognition of an adherence to an established national policy.

Washington Advised Against Foreign Entanglements

What historically has been the established national policy on commitments of our Country as far as they affect or impinge upon the sovereignty or internal affairs of foreign nations? What has that policy developed into today? It is my purpose to point out that in addition to the necessary and desirable compacts and relationships with foreign governments there is an area of foreign entanglement which was proscribed by George Washington and the wise leaders who organized and founded our Country and whose advice, though honored by the breach today, is nevertheless sound and should be again adopted as the guiding pattern for the maintenance of our American freedom and the preservation of our Country.

Reverting to the basic principles of self-containment by this Country and complete avoidance of meddling in the affairs of foreign nations, you will recall that George Washington set forth the following in his Farewell Address:

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. . . . Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the

favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world; . . .

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Basic Principles of Foreign Relations Unchanged

It is submitted that these are fundamental truths, that human nature has not changed from 1796 to 1959, that enduring principles are not affected by shortened periods of communication or travel but are, in fact, more important because of instantaneous communication and near instantaneous travel. Whether the world be large or shrunken, with the advances in speed of communication and travel the basic and fundamental principles of relationships of nations are unchanged.

Has U. S. Followed Washington's Advice?

What does history show as to how we have conducted our affairs in the light of this advice? Have we followed it? Let us look at the record.

1. John Adams and Jefferson

Under President John Adams there were no foreign and entangling alliances made, and the same is true of Thomas Jefferson's administration. Both Presidents followed the advice of George Washington. Our Country prospered and was then respected in the community of nations.

2. Madison

During Madison's Presidency we became involved in the War of 1812, in which we successfully enforced the doctrine of our own independence from interference by Great Britain. There was no question in this war of entangling ourselves in the affairs of other nations.

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3. Monroe

The same desire to avoid foreign entanglements and disputes led to the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine by President James Monroe. This Doctrine was incorporated in his message to the Congress in December, 1823. It was an announcement to the effect that the American continents were closed to European colonization; that the United States did not intend to interfere with European affairs; that America was for Americans; and that any attempt to reconquer the South American Republics would be considered a "manifestation of unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This Monroe Doctrine tremendously influenced our attitude toward South American countries and our whole foreign policy for more than a hundred years.

4. Polk

From the period of President Monroe's administration until that of James K. Polk, our Country enjoyed peace and increasing prosperity. The Mexican War, which occurred during President Polk's administration, resulted in the acquisition of territory that later became the States of California, Utah, Nevada, parts of Arizona and New Mexico.

In passing it is most significant to note that our self-contained policy contrasted sharply with the interwoven foreign arrangements, such as the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.

5. Taft

Under the administration of William Howard Taft, treaties, which have served as models for many treaties drawn up since that time, were negotiated with Great Britain and France, providing for the arbitration of international controversies.

In fact, during the years when the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente involved the great countries of Europe in common defense problems, this Country continued to concern itself with its own affairs and to leave the European nations to their own devices. The ravages of the War Between the States took many years to repair and heal, and American efforts continued to be concentrated on domestic affairs rather than on affairs in Europe.

Early Interest in Foreign Affairs

The Spanish-American War did not cause a deviation from our policy

of no entangling alliances, since no other countries were involved in this dispute.

Although the United States did not enter into any foreign alliances in the first 138 years, it was by no means uninterested in foreign affairs. During President Fillmore's administration, Admiral Perry led an expedition into Japanese waters, resulting in opening diplomatic relations with that country. Some years later, President McKinley was responsible for establishing cordial relations with Great Britain; and during President Theodore Roosevelt's second term of office the Nobel peace prize was conferred upon him for bringing the Russo-Japanese War to an end in 1905. Treaties providing for arbitration of international controversies were negotiated between the United States, Great Britain and France during the administration of William Howard Taft. This Country did not, however, bind itself to any other nation nor did it make any commitments to meddle in the internal or external affairs of other governments.

6. Wilson Abandons Washington's Advice

Woodrow Wilson followed Taft and had much difficulty with our foreign policy. Trouble broke out in Mexico, and Wilson tried to carry out his nonintervention doctrine but was obliged to resort to force. While war raged in Europe, President Wilson tried to keep the United States neutral; but repeated sinkings of non-belligerent vessels by German submarines, with resultant loss of American lives, made a neutral stand nearly impossible. Wholesale cooperation of American citizens in furnishing vast quantities of munitions and supplies to Great Britain and her allies made the United States, for all essential purposes, an enemy of Germany and her allies from the beginning.

This Country entered the First World War with much patriotic fervor. Our men sailed away singing "Over There" and "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." They were willing to make the supreme sacrifice to "make the world safe for democracy." When the war was over, however, the peace signed at Versailles imposed impossible conditions on Germany and her vanquished allies, cultivating a fertile crop of discontent which was to lead to World War II.

President Wilson had at first high hopes that a League of Nations could prevent future wars. He hoped that all European countries would adopt a democratic form of government similar to that of the United States. What he did not realize was that many of these nations, by training, temperament, economic conditions and the will of the people themselves, were not adapted to such a change. Now, for the first time, the United States was clearly meddling in the internal affairs of foreign nations contrary to the advice of George Washington and the policy of self-containment that had made us strong and prosperous.

Senator Borah expressed it in precise terms:

We went into a foreign war, a war having its roots in wholly foreign policies. We left our dead on foreign soil. Those policies of those countries remain the same. Europe is no nearer peace than before. We have our dead and crippled, our maimed and insane, our wrenched and twisted institutions, while Europe retains her bitterness, her dissension, her old balance of power. . . . The Versailles Treaty was a result of the war we helped to fight—one mad round of war and vindictiveness and dictatorship and repudiation seems to be the most pronounced result of our entrance into European affairs.

Arbitrary lines were drawn and indigestible racial and political amalgamation made. We were clearly meddling in the internal affairs of foreign nations contrary to the advice of George Washington and the policy of self-containment which had made us strong and prosperous.

U. S. Decides Against League of Nations

A special session of the Congress was called to consider the treaty and the League covenant. The opposition in the Senate was fierce and determined, and among the people was hardly less strong. It soon became evident that the American mind was not prepared to accept entangling alliances under the guise of a world league. The chief point of the opposition was directed against Article X of the covenant:

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

The people had had enough of

meddling in the affairs of foreign nations and wanted no permanent entangling alliances. For the next twelve years no significant arrangements were entered into with foreign nations.

U. S. Recognizes Russia

For more than a decade the policy of nonrecognition of atheistic and communistic Russia was staunchly supported in the United States by conservatives and denounced by liberals. The depression which the country had been experiencing, however, brought about a change of sentiment. American trade with the U.S.S.R. was falling off and the optimistic thought that recognition might open up a great market. To an invitation from President Roosevelt the Moscow Government sent Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to Washington, and negotiations were opened in November, 1933. In exchange for formal assurances from Litvinoff that the Soviet Union would refrain from communist propaganda in America, Washington formally extended recognition to the Moscow regime on November 16, 1933. Neither did the anticipated commerce with the U.S.S.R. materialize, nor was the pledge for discontinuing propaganda kept.

7. Roosevelt and Neutrality

It was the Seventh International Conference of American States in 1933 that gave our Country an opportunity to foster its good neighbor policy. After this conference Roosevelt announced in a public address that, "The definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention."

Temporary and makeshift neutrality acts were passed in 1935 and 1936; and in 1937 strong public pressure was exerted to bring about "permanent neutrality." This gave the President considerably larger discretionary powers in the administration of the act. It looked on its face as though we were getting back to the wise policy of our forebears. The rapid sequence of events which followed in 1937, however, caused a reversal in policy toward intervention. A further step down the path of foreign entanglements came when this Country entered into a sweeping trade pact with Great Britain. This economic alliance was widely regarded as an attempt to bring the two

nations together in case of aggression by the Dictator Powers of Europe.

For a few years thereafter, the policy of this Country seemed to have reverted to nonintervention.

French Plane Incident

Late in January 1939, a dramatic incident precipitated what was perhaps the most violent debate over foreign policy since the League of Nations fight. A bombing plane designed for the United States Army crashed in Southern California, and a French officer was dragged from the flaming wreckage. It was then learned that a French air mission was visiting the United States and that the President, allegedly over the protests of the War Department, had approved the sale of American planes to France. A cry immediately went up from isolationists and other critics of the administration that the Chief Executive was effecting a secret military alliance that would involve our Nation in hostilities.

Disturbed by this outburst, Roosevelt summoned the Senate Committee on Armed Services to the White House and, after pledging the members to secrecy, spoke at length on the policy of the United States. Immediately the report spread like wildfire that the President had declared, "The frontier of the United States is in France." The die was cast; we were committed to meddle! What followed was, under this policy, inevitable.

Thus, when Germany invaded Poland, later that year, causing Great Britain and France to declare war, President Roosevelt asked Congress to repeal our neutrality legislation sufficiently to permit America to sell munitions to the British and French. In 1940, he negotiated a deal with Great Britain whereby we supplied her with fifty destroyers in exchange for air-base rights on British-owned islands.

Hobson's Choice

The American people, the electorate, were given a Hobson's choice. In 1940 Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, ran against the Democrat, Franklin Roosevelt, on a one-world platform. Roosevelt, however, had already established a one-world platform of his own. Willkie was defeated, but through the identical platforms our bipartisan policy as to foreign rela-

tions came into existence. Soon the Lend Lease Bill, which authorized the President to sell or give enormous amounts of war materials to any government at war with Axis Powers, was passed. Then, at a memorable meeting at sea, President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill drew up the Atlantic Charter defining the future international policies of their respective countries. These two events in 1941 brought us closer and closer to recognized participation in the war which was raging in Europe and in the East, where Japan was struggling to conquer China at the same time that she threatened western property and interest in the Orient.

Teheran and Yalta Change Balance of Power

In the fall of 1943, the Teheran Conference was held; and it resulted in the western democracies abandoning their Yugoslav ally, Mihajlovic, and supporting the veteran communist agent, Josip Broz (Tito).

February of 1945 saw us entering into the Yalta Conference. It was here that Stalin gained his most dramatic success: carte blanche in eastern Poland, Manchuria, and other territories. At this conference the Soviets also obtained western acquiescence and assistance in their seizure of Japanese and Chinese territory, primarily at the expense of the Republic of China, America's long-term ally in Asia. The Yalta concessions to Stalin in the Far East radically changed the balance of power in that area in favor of communism. The dividends of the Yalta investment were to be paid with the blood of our American boys fighting in Korea.

Roosevelt led America into World War II for the alleged purpose of insuring national security. It is evident that we have not attained this prime objective, and thus we lost the war. The harvest we reaped from participation in two World Wars was a very grim one—in loss of life and a colossal national debt which we will never be able to liquidate.

The Errors of Potsdam

The Potsdam Conference in June of 1945 resulted in incredible concessions to Stalin in Germany and Austria. The errors of Potsdam and Yalta allowed Soviet power to extend its penetration far into Europe. Potsdam's crime brought death and

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suffering to millions of Germans and Austrians, just as the success of Yalta had to the Yugoslavs, Polish and Chinese. All were mere pawns in the name of power politics.

Thus, in these successive steps, in the short span of 1939 to 1945, the United States had come all the way from its traditional position of not meddling in the affairs of others to the position where it was deciding ultimate destinies of the peoples of Europe and Asia. In a short 6 years we had abandoned the policies of 140 years and risked American independence which had been inviolate as long as we did not meddle in the affairs of others. Even if we had not made the mistakes we made, our about-face in principle started us down a road of world involvement which we need not have taken.

U. N. Meeting at San Francisco

In 1945 the San Francisco United Nations Conference succeeded in creating an international organization in which the Soviets and their satellites had wonderful opportunity for propaganda and in which action to check and punish communist aggression was discouraged and even blocked by the veto permitted to each of the five great powers who are permanent members of the Security Council. Although Roosevelt set the stage for this United Nations meeting, he died before he could attend the conference.

8. Truman Continues Meddling Policy

Thus, Harry S. Truman became the seventh Vice President to succeed to the Presidency upon the death of the Chief Executive. The year 1945 proved an epochal one for him and for the Nation. On May 8 the final defeat of Germany was accomplished. In July Mr. Truman authorized the use of the newly proved atomic bomb against targets in Japan; on August 6, Hiroshima was atom-bombed; and on August 14, Japan's acceptance of the surrender terms was broadcast.

The Paris Peace Conference of 1946, which followed the conclusion of World War II, facilitated Soviet control in Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and central Europe generally. These diplomatic victories aided the spread of Soviet power in Europe and Asia. At that

time communism was forced on millions of persons who had been led to believe that World War II would bring them freedom.

The pity of it is that the United States, having embarked in its meddling in world affairs, stood silently by, along with Great Britain, while freedom was destroyed in central Europe. It permitted communist forces to sweep Southeastern Asia, China, and then Korea at a time when we enjoyed a monopoly on nuclear weapons. Having sowed to the wind, it was to reap the whirlwind of a meddler when it dabbled in Chinese internal affairs.

This occurred when Chiang Kai-shek was told either to take communists into the Chinese Government or all American military aid would cease. Chiang courageously refused to take traitors into his government. In retaliation for his refusal, the United States imposed an arms embargo on Nationalist China from July 1946 to June 1947. The Soviets at the same time fed a constant stream of military aid to the Chinese communists resulting in their military conquest of the Chinese mainland. The United States had gone to war in 1941 in large part to maintain a free and independent China but stood by 8 years later while Free China was destroyed.

U. N. and Power Politics

During the entire period of communist aggression in China, the United Nations, far from applying sanctions against the communists, never brought up the problem for consideration. Great Britain and India, more interested in the economic advantages they hoped to attain than in the freedom of 400,000,000 people, recognized Red China.

It is evident that the high moral purpose written into the Charter of the United Nations is but a fairy tale. World peace is not to be achieved in this manner, since peace and power politics are the antithesis of each other.

The United States became further entangled in European politics when it joined in signing the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949. This Treaty provides that "an armed attack against one (NATO member) shall be considered an attack against them all."

Sad Story of Korea

Hopes for world peace were shattered when North Korean Communists invaded South Korea in June of 1950. President Truman committed United States troops to the defense of South Korea, calling the invasion "a direct challenge to the principles of the United Nations." Only then did the United Nations label North Korea the aggressor and ask United Nations members to support the Republic of Korea and to refrain from aiding the enemy.

The sad story of Korea is known to all. With victory in our grasp, the Soviet Union intervened to salvage the situation for Red China by proposing truce negotiations. The United States halted its advancing armies, the communists were permitted to keep most of North Korea, and a United Nations "resolution" called for the establishment of a free, united, and independent Korea. The military liberation of North Korea, however, remained unfulfilled.

9. Eisenhower

Three years later, in December 1953, President Eisenhower returned from a conference in Bermuda where he conferred with Winston Churchill and Joseph Laniel of France. Later addressing the United Nations, he proposed an international agency to pool atomic energy supplies from both the western and communist world for peaceful purposes.

World Government Through Administrative Forms

Clark M. Eichelberger, Director, American Association for the United Nations, wrote an article entitled "World Government Via the United Nations" in which he stated, "I believe that world government is coming through new forms—many of them administrative forms, such as the agency recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission. . . ."

In 1919 Americans balked at alliances they felt too far-reaching; yet, in 1953 we find them sitting in apathetic tranquillity, not bothering to note the path down which we are walking—one of complete entanglement!

The Geneva Conference of 1954 saw us handing North Viet-Nam over to the communists and the neutralization of Cambodia and Laos; but at this writing the communists are fight-

ing for possession of Laos, killing border guards on the frontiers of India, and have seized Tibet.

Spirit of Geneva

The "Spirit of Geneva" into which Russia, England, France and the United States entered misled many into thinking the communists had become peaceful, since all the nations were seemingly "chummy" and many pictures were taken in which they held raised glasses in "toasting." This "Spirit" is looked upon by the communists as a means by which to extract further concessions from the noncommunist countries at the conference table.

Inconsistent Meddlers

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America had a clearer voice and a greater prestige when she spoke directly to the world. Now the effectiveness of her voice is dissipated and lost in the confusing and vacillating debates in the United Nations. It may well be when this great problem of peace is looked at from all sides that a strong, verile and free America is not only best for its own citizens but the best guarantee of world peace and world order.

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Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still

We Americans have a philosophy of faith in God, in spiritual values and in the dignity of the human soul. These intangibles are the priceless heritage of the Western World and have been 2,000 years and more in development. We need to return to these faiths, the faith of our Fathers, and to relinquish the hand that is taking us down the road to communism. We want no part of these Godless, materialistic concepts. May we wake up to the realities which face us before we lose our American Freedoms! In establishing our Freedoms, George Washington prayed to God for guidance. All Americans need to pray to God for guidance in keeping them.

Nelly Custis' Wedding Present—Woodlawn Plantation

By Meredith Johnson, Director, Woodlawn Plantation, Mount Vernon, Virginia

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The traditions of Mount Vernon passed to Woodlawn; and for over 35 years the Lewises dispensed typical Virginia hospitality to their friends, to official society from the Capital, and to curious strangers who passed their door. A visiting Congressman wrote his wife, in 1817, that "everything is on a grand and liberal scale . . . rich service of plates . . . waiters . . . and . . . servers being of massive silver." He undoubtedly referred to the Custis and Washington silver, which the Lewises had inherited. An Alexandrian who visited Woodlawn as a child remembered the "handsome" china and silver, the "boys and maids . . . well-mannered, well-contented, well-cared-for slaves. . . ."

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Lawrence Lewis died at Arlington House in 1839, and his widow soon removed to Audley, Clarke County, the home of her only surviving son, Lorenzo, and his family. Woodlawn was put up for sale but was not sold until 1846. More than 100 years passed before it was open to the public, and the house suffered the vicissitudes of numerous tenants during that time. By 1901, having been vacant almost 10 years, it seriously needed major repairs. In that year the house was bought by the Kester brothers, who renovated it, and, despite some unfortunate changes, saved it from ruin. Miss Elizabeth Sharpe, the next owner, restored much of the original house, though allowing some of the earlier changes to remain, chiefly widening of the hyphens and raising the roofs of both hyphens and wings. The last private owner, Mrs. Oscar W. Underwood, bought the house in 1925. She gave Woodlawn loving care and greatly enhanced the beauty of the gardens and grounds.

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The Trust was fortunate in securing Worth Bailey of Mount Vernon as Woodlawn's first curator. Under his direction a restoration of the main block was begun. Mr. Bailey discovered that much of the plain pine had been painted to simulate other, rarer woods—a fad popular in the early 19th century. The halls had been “walnut,” the music and dining rooms “mahogany.” Two bedrooms had painted-maple doors, and two others were grained to simulate maple and cherry. The woodwork was restored to its original condition, and there was concrete evidence for all wall colors. It was discovered that only a few rooms actually had been painted; the others were tinted whitewash.

Furnishing Woodlawn was a difficult job. As both the Lewises were Washington descendants they inherited a number of things from Mount Vernon, which were brought to Woodlawn. Over the years many of these same objects had been returned to Mount Vernon and would never be available for Woodlawn. This problem was solved by obtaining, as nearly like as possible, those items left Mrs. Lewis in Martha Washington's will and what Lawrence Lewis bought at the private sale of Washington possessions. Mrs. Washington's will bequeathed “my Grand Daughter Eleanor Parke Lewis . . . a print of the Washington Family in a box in the Garret and the Great Chair standing in my Chamber . . .”, as well as two mirrors, china, three bedsteads, wine glasses and decanters, objects which could be duplicated from descriptions in Washington's inventories. Documentary evidence for any other furnishings was

very limited. Lawrence Lewis' list of taxable property for 1815 did reveal that he then owned the following mahogany furniture: “2 Bookcases, 1 Sideboard . . . , 1 press, 7 Tables, 3 Bedsteads, 1 Sofa & 32 Chairs. . . .” The list also itemized “2 Chandeliers,” 4 oil portraits, 1 in crayon, 25 prints above 12” (32 in gilt frames), 1 mirror 5' in size, one 3', and 1 harpsichord.”

However, except for the known pieces from Mount Vernon the style of other original Woodlawn furniture was unknown. Fortunately an original sofa was loaned, and the Lewis dining chairs were returned. The sofa was American Empire; the chairs were late Sheraton and probably were made by Duncan Phyfe. These pieces provided an important clue in furnishing the mansion. Obviously the Lewises had treasured the Chippendale and Hepplewhite from the Washingtons but had bought contemporary pieces to round out their household needs and later to replace things that wore out. As the family's occupancy spanned the years 1802–39, Woodlawn probably presented a wide range in furniture styles, from the Washington heirlooms to early Victorian.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, ever helpful and generous, was responsible for many Lewis items returned to Woodlawn and arranged for the loan of the Kountze Collection of Nelly Custis Lewis and Lafayette items by the Yale University Art Gallery. The Metropolitan Museum lent a number of appropriate antiques, as have the Brooklyn Museum and the Museum of the City of New York. Lewis descendants have contributed many personal posses-

sions that help give an historic house a lived-in feeling. Two large collections of period furnishings were given Woodlawn by the Hon. Robert Woods Bliss and Mrs. Bliss, and by Col. and Mrs. Edgar W. Garbisch.

Today the mansion is almost completely furnished, and every year new evidence is turned up which gives a better idea of how Woodlawn looked when the Lewises lived there. A recently published diary has yielded the fact that the hall was filled with comfortable sofas and chairs and that the walls were covered with maps. It is now known that here also were a terrestrial and a celestial globe. Very recently a printed account of a visitor at Woodlawn in 1823 described his introduction into an “elegant parlour, well stocked with musical instruments, harps, pianos, violins; masses of books lay on every table, and maps with elegant plates decorated the walls.” Such descriptions are invaluable in recreating the appearance of a house and the atmosphere which was engendered by the occupants.

The largest available collection of Lewis letters, the Bordley-Lewis correspondence at Mount Vernon, gives much material about family life at Woodlawn but is only tantalizing in regard to furnishings. From another source, a letter of Nelly Custis Lewis, strikes a homely note with the kind of material that is being discovered and is most descriptive: “My parlours being so cold” she wrote, “I have had the piano moved into the dining room.” It is hoped that similar documentation can be found in order to present more nearly the Woodlawn as known by Nelly Custis and Lawrence Lewis.

DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY AS AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

NOTE: The following excerpt from the Congressional Record of January 6, 1961, covers the introduction of a joint resolution, sponsored by Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York, designating February as American History Month.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to designate February of each year as American History Month.

Selecting February as American History Month is especially appropriate when we consider that among the famous Americans born during February are: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Edison and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

In bringing to the forefront the strength,

courage, and determination of the past through the observance of a national history month, we would be setting an example and guide for the future, worthy of consideration by all Americans.

Many cities and States currently observe American History Month as a result of the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through their suggestion, I am introducing this resolution today.

It is my hope that this proposal will be given the expeditious and affirmative consideration it so well deserves.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the joint resolution printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately

referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22) designating February of each year as American History Month, introduced by Mr. Keating, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas all Americans must honor their debt to the past and their obligations to the future; and

Whereas our freedoms are the result of the sacrifice, wisdom, perseverance, and faith of our forefathers; and

(Continued on page 112)

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Photograph by Convair Division, General Dynamics Corporation

(L to R) Karel J. Bossart, "father" of the Atlas missile, a naturalized citizen who has made a great contribution to the United States; Mrs. Harry W. R. Chamberlain, regent of San Diego Chapter; Hon. James Carter, judge of the Federal Court, San Diego, Calif.

San Diego (San Diego, Calif.) presented an Americanism medal to Karel J. Bossart, called "father" of the U. S. Air Force Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile, at impressive ceremonies before the U. S. District Court, presided over by Judge James Carter, on January 8, 1960. Two other judges sat on the bench during the ceremonies. Mrs. Harry W. R. Chamberlain, regent of San Diego Chapter, made the presentation in the name of the D.A.R. Mr. Bossart, a native of Belgium who was naturalized in 1936, came to the United States with a degree in engineering from Brussels University.

In 1926 he earned an M. S. degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and became a leading aeronautical engineer. Addressing newly naturalized citizens of 27 countries at the courtroom ceremony, he said, "Democracy is not a static thing. It is alive, thank God. It can go forward or backward. As adoptive children, who are more sensitive to the things that can make a democracy go backward, you must sound a warning signal. If you do nothing else for the Nation, Uncle Sam will be amply repaid for giving you the privilege of joining his family."

Benjamin Lyon (Denton, Tex.) The Texas Boys Choir, organized in Denton with the support of local citizens, featured a Fine Arts program for the Benjamin Lyon Chapter. The choir, which has always had as one of its sponsors Mrs. J. E. Selz, present American Music chairman of the chapter, had just completed a European tour comprising 26 concerts. The British Broadcasting System presented them as one of the four best choirs heard at the Eisteddfod Competition in Llangollen, Wales.

One critic said: "America can be proud of having a choir that can sustain a comparison with the best choirs of Europe." Another wrote: "We do not remember having heard a boys choir sing so purposefully and intelligently since the famous Regensburger Donspatzen. They sang at The Hague, where, in appreciation of their elegant behavior, they were called "Little Ambassadors from the new world to the old world." They sang Mass in the famous Sistine Chapel of the Vati-

can and for Pope John in the great Vatican Basilica of St. Peter's. Returning to America, they sang on the steps of the Capitol Building, Washington, D. C., and gave a Watergate Concert with the Navy Band.

The director, George Bragg, before presenting the choir to the Benjamin Lyon members and guests, described a side trip they made to the ancestral home of the music chairman, Nina Gwynn Moody Selz, 25 miles from Llangollen, Wales, where the international contest was held. This is Gwidir Castle, situated about 1 mile from Llanwrst, North Wales; it was the ancient royal residence of Wales. From 1480 to 1678 it was the seat of the Gwynn family. Sir Owen Gwynn came over from England with the noblemen who emigrated to the Virginia colony in 1611. Upon the death of his brother he returned to England to accept the baronetcy. Later, his son Hugh came to Virginia, where he obtained Gwynn's Island as a reward for transporting colonists. Mrs. Selz is a direct descendant of Hugh Gwynn.

The choir director said that he, himself was most interested in the history of the old castle, but the boys were completely fascinated by the peacocks.

The owner was most cordial and a lover of music and so invited the boys to sing some Madrigals. This they did while standing directly in front of the castle. They had barely started when a bird—beautiful beyond description—came into view and joined in the singing. His plaintive melody was something between the cry of a guinea and a sea gull. As an accompaniment he rattled and shivered his tail feathers with a noise like a tambourine. Before the boys could believe their eyes a group of hens filed in, spread their tails with the deft swish of a lady trained in the art of opening her fan, lined up with the cock and also joined in the singing.

After the director finished his story of the castle, the choir sang numbers by Bach, Handel, Pergolesi and Schubert,



Part of Texas Boys Choir in front of Gwidir Castle, Llanwrst, North Wales, ancestral home of Mrs. Nina Gwynn Moody Selz, American Music chairman of Benjamin Lyon Chapter, Denton, Tex.

and by American and Texas composers.

A chapter member, Dr. Julia Smith Viehler of New York City, internationally known as a concert pianist, composer, and author, concluded the program with her own compositions and some by Aaron Copland.

John Marshall (Louisville, Ky.). On June 12, 1960, Louisville Chapter sponsored new markers for graves of Revolutionary soldiers in a long-neglected cemetery at 16th and Jefferson Streets, Louisville. A group of witnesses in attendance at the dedication ceremony watched the covers pulled from eight new markers in the family lot of Mrs. Laura Talbot Galt Hyatt, a former Louisvillian. Mrs. Hyatt, Program Chairman of the Virginia Society, N.S.D.A.R., was present, and John Marshall Chapter was represented by its regent, Mrs. J. Douglas Streit. Other or-



Mrs. Laura Talbot Galt Hyatt, Program Chairman, Virginia Society, and Mrs. J. Douglas Streit, regent of John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Ky., unveiling new markers in Western Cemetery.

ganizations represented were Zachary Taylor Chapter, Daughters of 1812, represented by Mrs. Richard R. Richardson, State President, and representatives of the Albert Sidney Johnson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Abraham Masonic Lodge. Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, Historian General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Fred Osborne, Kentucky State Regent, were also present.

The young soldier buried in the Talbot lot nearly 200 years ago was Isham Talbot, who was present at Valley Forge. A pioneer Louisvillian was Capt. James Patton, who served with George Rogers Clark and also signed the petition of 1780 to the Virginia Legislature to incorporate Louisville.

John Marshall Chapter has taken an important step toward remedying more than half a century of neglect and vandalism in placing these new markers on the old graves, and we trust that the new Government markers will remain untouched.

The very impressive ceremony, which started with a march to the graves by a Color Guard of Dixie Post, American Legion, was closed by taps and retiring of the Colors.—Ellen W. Sell.

Stephen Heard (Elberton, Ga.), Elberton's D.A.R. chapter, entertained at a luncheon at Samuel Elbert Inn on March 14, honoring Mrs. Mary Givens Bryan, Miss Beatrice Lang, and friends.

The luncheon table appointments were patriotic in nature. Places were marked for 30 guests with illustrated brochures



(L to R) Seated: Mrs. Walton Johnson, Music Committee; Mrs. Mary Givens Bryan; Mrs. James Bradley and Miss Beatrice Lang. Standing: Mrs. John Roberts, secretary; Miss Mary Lizzie Wright; Mrs. Hewell H. Mann, D.A.R. School Chairman; Mrs. Carter Arnold, American Music chairman; Mrs. Mathew Kantala, chaplain; Mrs. Leila Rice, parliamentarian; and Mrs. Harry S. Bell, radio and television chairman.

showing the granite industry in the county and historic spots.

Mrs. James Bradley, regent, welcomed the guests. Mrs. Mathew Kantala, chaplain, led in prayer. Miss Mary Lizzie Wright, the program chairman, introduced the distinguished guests and friends. Mrs. Leila Rice, parliamentarian, gave an interesting account of that illustrious soldier, Gen. Samuel Elbert, for whom the county was named. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts, talented musicians, played patriotic music.

Mrs. Bryan told of microfilming of the county records from 1792-1900 at no cost to the county and stated that, in case of fire or loss, these same records could be obtained from the Department of Archives and History.

Three quill pens, which were found in the cubbyholes of the court house, were presented to Mme. Bryan, Z. W. Copeland (author of "War Woman"), and the chapter by Miss Mary Lizzie Wright.

After the luncheon the honored guests were presented on radio by Mrs. Harry S. Bell, chapter chairman.—*Mary L. Wright.*

Ocoee (Cleveland, Tenn.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary on December 4, 1959, with a tea at the home of Mrs. Joseph T. Jarnagin, the same house where the first meeting was held on December 4, 1909. Hostesses at the tea, attended by more



(L to R) 1st row: Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, Mrs. Theodore Morford and Miss Louise Harle. 2nd row: Mrs. Arthur Moser and Mrs. Allan Hinkle.

than 200 members and guests from Nashville, Knoxville, Athens, Harriman, Ten Mile, Benton, and Chattanooga, were Mrs.

Jarnagin and Mrs. James F. Corn, granddaughters of the founding regent, Mrs. J. H. Hardwick, and Mrs. D. S. Stuart, Jr., great-granddaughter.

In the receiving line were Miss Louise Harle, chapter regent; Mrs. Theodore Morford, Nashville, State Regent, Tennessee Society; Mrs. A. M. Bryant, chapter vice regent; Mrs. Arthur Moser, Knoxville, State Vice Regent; Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, Cherokee District Director; Mrs. Winston Campbell, chapter treasurer; Mrs. Will Fillauer, chapter historian; Mrs. Allan Hinkle, Chattanooga, State Historian; Mrs. E. E. Shouse, chapter parliamentarian.

Alternating in pouring were Mrs. C. L. Hardwick; Mrs. M. L. Harris, only active charter member; and Mrs. S. N. Varnell, Mrs. George Westerberg, and Mrs. John Milne, past regents; Miss Harris Knox Stuart, great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Hardwick, and Mrs. James F. Corn, Jr., assisted in serving.

Mrs. Richard Barry, past regent, and Mrs. Lyda Bryant kept the guest register.

Mrs. Marquis Triplett and Mrs. C. L. Wilson were in charge of the musical program for the afternoon. On display was a scrapbook opened to show the commission authorizing Mrs. Hardwick to organize Ocoee Chapter and a newspaper clipping of the first meeting.—*Elizabeth Fillauer.*

Fort Frederica, (St. Simons Island, Ga.). Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, Chaplain General of the National Society, was honored at a luncheon on September 1, 1960, at the King and Prince Hotel, St. Simons



Photo by Gil Thorp
(L to R) Mrs. C. M. Ward, vice regent, Fort Frederica Chapter; Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, Chaplain General; Mrs. E. W. Ellis, organizing regent, Fort Frederica Chapter; and Mrs. E. J. Smith, State Registrar of the Georgia Society.

Island, Ga., by our chapter, the only new chapter organized in Georgia during the year 1959-60. Sharing honors with the Chaplain General at this first program meeting since its organization on April 16, 1960, was Mrs. E. J. Smith, State Registrar of the Georgia Society, Homerville, Ga. Favors at the luncheon were copies of the Constitution of the United States, tied in patriotic colors, in recognition of September as Constitution Month.

Mrs. E. W. Ellis, organizing regent of the Fort Frederica Chapter, presided and presented Mrs. Stribling, the speaker, who, in her charming and lucid manner, gave a most informative talk on various phases of D.A.R. work, including the project of restoring Meadow Gardens in Augusta, the former home of George Walton, one of the State's signers of the Declaration of Independence, by the Georgia Society. She stressed the necessity of cooperation, engendered by love for the Society, in any project undertaken.

Other visitors present were Miss Emily Huxford, representative of Children of N.S.D.A.R., Homerville, Ga.; Mrs. O. P.

Middleton, Waverly, Ga.; Mrs. T. F. Rooks, Columbia, S. C.; and Mrs. Warren A. Coleman and Mrs. F. P. Vanstory, St. Simons.

John Rutherford (Rutherford, N.J.). On June 17, 1960, the 185th Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Genevieve Gordon and seven of her cousins honored Timothy Gordon, a Revolutionary soldier who fought in Colonel Stark's



Photo by William B. Coltin, Newburyport News, Newburyport, Mass.
Grave of Timothy Gordon at Belleville Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., with D.A.R. Revolutionary Soldier grave marker (right) and S.A.R. Minute Man grave marker (left). He is the ancestor of four daughters: Isabel W. Gordon, Genevieve Gordon, Marian Gordon Otis and Dorothy Gordon Willis.

Regiment. A D.A.R. bronze grave marker was placed at his tombstone in Belleville Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass. Mrs. Warren S. Currier, regent of Old Newbury Chapter, attended the ceremony.

Timothy Gordon was the great grandfather of Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon of Worcester, Mass., a former vice-president general of the National Society. He was the great-great grandfather of seven Gordon cousins, three of whom are the following chapter members: Miss Genevieve Gordon, John Rutherford Chapter, Rutherford, N.J.; Mrs. Marian Gordon Otis, New Rochelle Chapter, New Rochelle, N.Y.; and Mrs. Dorothy Gordon Willis, Falls Church Chapter, Falls Church, Va.—*Genevieve Gordon.*

Cumberland County (Carlisle, Pa.) took great pride in celebrating its 65th Anniversary at a luncheon at Allenberry on the Yellow Breeches on May 21, 1960. The meeting was presided over by the chapter regent, Mrs. George M. Horning. It was opened with an invocation by the chaplain, Miss Margaret Jane Dunlap, followed by the Pledge to the Flag, led



Photo by Hunter's Studio
(L to R) Wilson K. Barnes, Mrs. C. Guiles Flower, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Mrs. George M. Horning, Miss Helen I. Harman, and Miss Margaret Jane Dunlap.

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(L to R) M. Chairman, Joseph Vail, Miss Rebecca Chapter; M. Secretary General Director

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Standing versary ye the Elks' honored were pres cluded Mr Regent; M Regent an N.S.D.A.R. tral Direct Owens, Str

by Miss Mary Stuart. Mrs. Horning extended greetings to the speaker, members, and guests, including regents from neighboring chapters. Mrs. Thomas R. Nevitt, accompanied by Mrs. Harriett Read Jones sang *Our Anniversary Song*, written by one of our members, Mrs. Helen Hall Bucher. The history of the chapter was given by Mrs. C. Guiles Flower.

A most timely and direct address was made by Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee. She urged us all to be alert to the infiltration of communism, either as such or under the guise of socialism.

Mrs. Barnes said, "Do we want to exist or coexist as Russia wants us to—understanding that coexistence would be giving up all that we, as D.A.R. members, hold dear."—Margaret Jane Dunlap.

Standing Stone (Huntingdon, Pa.) was organized April 17, 1920, under supervision of the late Mrs. Edward R. Greene with 20 charter members, and 1960 marked its 40th Anniversary. Standing Stone, a musical phrase with immediate appeal even to a disinterested reader, is the name earliest settlers gave to an ancient Indian post on the spot where Huntingdon now stands. In graceful splendor rose a stone, 14 feet high and 6 inches square, and the life of these Pennsylvania aborigines centered around it. It was a guidepost at a crossroads; carved on it were historic deeds of the tribe; it had deep meaning for those who lived around it. Enemy tribes attacked and carried it away, and the proud warriors fought to

bring it back. Earliest white settlers named their first humble village "Standing Stone" and the fort they built nearby for their protection was "Fort Standing Stone."

Long since lost is the original ancient stone, but a replica now occupies the head of a wide street in Huntingdon, with a background of effective landscaping, it reminds busy passersby of Huntingdon's early history.

Standing Stone Chapter's 40th Anniversary year closed with a celebration at the Elks' Home on April 8, 1960; 97 honored guests, members, and friends were present. Distinguished guests included Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, State Regent; Mrs. Allen Baker, Honorary State Regent and Organizing Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Theodore Zoller, Central Director of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert Owens, State Chairman, American Indians



John Brandon photo
Mrs. Herbert A. Elliott presenting roster to
Hon. N. G. Hutcheson

open meeting in the Mecklenburg County Courthouse, Boydton, Va.

At this meeting a framed roster containing the names of 768 soldiers and citizens of Mecklenburg, who aided the cause of the American Revolution, was presented to the Hon. N. G. Hutcheson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg County, by Mrs. Herbert A. Elliott, regent. This roster was compiled from records in the Virginia State Library, the Order Books of Mecklenburg County, and private papers by the Genealogical Records Committee of the Prestwold Chapter under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. E. Vassar.

The memorial was accepted on behalf of the court by the Hon. N. G. Hutcheson, Clerk, who promised that it would be certified upon the records of the Court and that the roster would be placed in the courthouse as a permanent reminder of the service rendered the country by the patriots listed thereon.

William B. Hill, Director of the Roanoke River Branch, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, spoke briefly on the Revolutionary War period.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson, United States District Court for Eastern Virginia (ret.), spoke on the political and military activities of Col. Robert Munford and Col. Bennett Goode, outstanding leaders in the county.

The committee is continuing its research, and expects to publish a book, *Mecklenburg County, Virginia, during the Revolutionary War Period*.—Katherine Blackwell Elliott.

Lew Wallace (Albuquerque, N. Mex.). On July 4, 1960, the chapter celebrated



(L to R) Mrs. L. S. Tireman, Mrs. Charles A. Thummel and Mrs. John M. Burton.

Independence Day with a breakfast at The Sundowner, in Albuquerque. Each member was presented with a colorful paper lei to wear as she entered the dining room. Mrs. Charles A. Thummel was the presiding regent. The invocation and pledge to the new 50-star Flag displayed was led by Mrs. Fred C. Gray, Flag chairman. About 40 members and several guests attended and enjoyed a very interesting talk on *Hawaii, Our Fiftieth State*, by Mrs. L. S. Tireman, who was introduced by the Breakfast chairman, Mrs. John M. Burton. Mrs. Tireman showed several articles she had collected while she lived in Hawaii. The chapter plans to continue a yearly breakfast observance of this important day in our history.

On February 22, 1961, a tea will be given to commemorate Washington's birthday and founding of Lew Wallace Chapter 56 years ago.—Wanda E. Dudley.

El Marinero (San Rafael, Calif.). A recent event was the presentation of a bronze sundial and marker honoring El Marinero, an Indian chief of the Coast Miwoks. The ceremony took place in front of the courthouse, where the dial was placed. Master of ceremonies for the affair was the Hon. N. Charles Brusatori, Superior Judge in San Rafael. Mariner Scout Troop No. 132, led by Mrs. L. W. Schoff, were the Color bearers and led the



(L to R) Kneeling: Mrs. Georgiana Gabb and Walter Castro. Standing: Mrs. Jean Howard Smith, Mrs. John Philip Hellmann, II and Mrs. Vera Haffly Harlan.

Pledge of Allegiance. The San Rafael Military Academy band, conducted by E. J. Moldt, furnished some stirring music.

Mrs. John P. Hellmann II, regent of El Marinero Chapter, introduced Mrs. Walter M. Flood, State Vice Regent, who presented the sundial to Marin County. The acceptance speech was made by the Hon. John F. McInnis, Mayor of San Rafael, who spoke on the life and exploits of El Marinero, the Indian from whom the Marin County Chapter took its name. In the early days he led the fighting against the Spaniards. Later when the Franciscan friars founded Mission San Rafael Arcangel in 1817, many Indians went to the mission and were taught by the fathers and baptized. The chief was one of these, and because of his skill in crossing San Francisco Bay in a canoe or raft with men

and supplies, he received the name El Marinero, which means *The Sailor* in Spanish.

Other participants in the program were Father Daniel McAlister of St. Raphael's Church; the Rev. Herrick Lane, Minister of Visitation, First Presbyterian Church in San Rafael; and W. D. Fusselman, supervisor of Marin County. State officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, besides Mrs. Flood, were Mrs. Horace Rothwell and Mrs. Scott Rountree, State Chairman and State Vice Chairman of Historic Spots, and Mrs. John M. Keyes, State Vice Historian.

The Historic Spots Committee for El Marinero Chapter, responsible for the arrangements, were Mme. Georgiana Gabb, chairman, and Vera Haffly Harlan, Thomas Harris, and Jean Howard Smith. —Mrs. R. E. Mittelstaedt.

Santa Clara (San Jose, Calif.) is justly proud of its four generations of Wool family kinswomen. Mrs. Halsey W. Hendrix (Winifred A. Wool), the head of this family, is a longtime member of our chapter. She has given her time and talents



(L to R) Seated: Mrs. Halsey W. Hendrix, Miss Dannie Lee Pyle and Mrs. J. Wayne Hutchins. Standing: Mrs. John F. Pyle and Mrs. Richard B. Whidden.

generously in aiding us in our projects. She has often entertained us at her hospitable, suburban home. Her two nieces are the next generation. Mrs. J. Wayne Hutchins (Edna Wool) is our capable regent, while her cousin, Mrs. Richard B. Whidden (Jean Wool), has been our treasurer.

Mrs. Hutchins' daughter, Mrs. John F. Pyle, is one of our enthusiastic young members. Her little daughter, Dannie Lee Pyle, is a member of Santa Clara Valley Society, C.A.R.

It is also interesting to note that Mrs. Hendrix' mother, Mrs. Frederick G. Wool, Sr. (Jane Morrill), National No. 250484, was a member, too. Mrs. Wool was a real great-granddaughter. Mrs. Jennie C. Wool Tabler, a daughter of Mrs. Wool, Sr., and sister of Mrs. Hendrix, was an active chapter member. She passed away in 1939. The Revolutionary ancestor of these kinswomen was the Rev. Isaac Morrill. He served as chaplain in the Massachusetts Militia during the American Revolution.

Under Mrs. Hutchins' deft leadership Santa Clara Chapter is working busily on National and State D.A.R. projects.

Five Good Citizen pins were presented to senior high school girls at a tea given in their honor in January. An R.O.T.C. medal was presented at a parade at San

Jose State College in April. Newly naturalized women citizens have been entertained at a reception each year. Santa Clara Chapter is always represented at all Northern Council Meetings and at State Conferences.—Gladys E. Phillips.

Mary Hammond Washington (Macon, Ga.) Honoring one of its oldest and most beloved workers, our chapter dedicated the March meeting to Mrs. Lily Wade Little Ryals (Thomas Edward), who has



also been a leader in the chapter's library and other work for many years. The subject of the program was "Our Library, a Place of Beauty, History and Growth".

Before joining the D.A.R. in 1927, Mrs. Ryals was a teacher and principal in Macon schools and later supervisor of all Bibb County grammar schools. She was active in many civic and patriotic organizations and served as regent of our chapter from 1928 to 1931, and later compiled its history.

In 1923, during the regency of Mrs. James Hyde Porter, the idea was conceived to have a Department of History and Genealogy; this formed the nucleus of what has gradually developed into the beautiful Historical Department of the Washington Memorial Library. A bequest to our chapter was left by Mr. Porter as a memorial to his wife, to be used exclusively for the History and Genealogical Department, and Mrs. Ryals was made chairman of the chapter trustees to carry on this work. She is also chairman of memorial books, which are carefully selected and given to the library in memory of members who have passed on.

Mrs. R. P. Thornton introduced the speakers. Mrs. Broadus Willingham's subject was "Our New D.A.R. Room." More than \$6,600 was collected for the beautiful blond furniture and green accessories. The chairs have markers honoring past regents. Mrs. Slade Willingham spoke on the "Family Historical Records Committee" started during the regency of Mrs. Daniel J. DeLorey. Mrs. Pelham Fuss gave an outline on microfilms, and Mrs. Randolph Palmer demonstrated their use. Mrs. William Parks Stevens, librarian, was in charge. The Plaque shown above is over the entrance to the Historical Room.

—Ann Mercer DeLorey.

La Jolla (La Jolla, Calif.). During the past 12 months, with Mrs. R. S. Patch as regent, the chapter in its 11th year attained a membership of 100 and for the 7th consecutive year received the Gold Honor Roll award.

Mrs. W. B. Martin, as Flag chairman, sponsored four special events: An American Flag donated by Mrs. L. F. McGuire was given to the Indians at Campo for their new assembly hall; two Flags given to the chapter by Congressman Bob Wilson were presented with impressive ceremony to the La Jolla Library and the Senior Citizens' Center; and a new 50-star Flag was given to a local Girl Scout troop.

The chapter gave a welcoming party to 65 new citizens following their naturalization ceremony in the San Diego Court House.

Mrs. J. W. Benson, chairman of Approved Schools, reported that the discarded clothing the chapter contributed to Tamassee totaled 250 pounds.

Several programs were presented by members. Mrs. Claud Hurd gave an inspiring program on National Defense. Mrs. O. R. Barnett offered an illustrated talk on her trip through Russia. Miss Priscilla Ferry, an ex-regent reviewed the book, *Symbolism in Flower Arrangement*, by her late father, Dr. Ervin S. Ferry. At one meeting the chapter honored 23 of our members who have been in D.A.R. for 25 years or more. Eight of them were charter members of the chapter including, our organizing regent and Honor Roll chairman, Miss Angeline Allen.

At the Flag Day luncheon in June, Mrs. A. E. Strudwick told of the success of the Historical Shrine Foundation in restoring and preserving landmarks of early San Diego. Mrs. Strudwick has had a large part in this important project.—Janet H. Parsons.



Mrs. R. S. Patch, regent, La Jolla Chapter.

CHAPTER REPORTS

You are again reminded that material for publication in the Magazine should be typed, not written in longhand; double spacing is preferred. Accounts of chapter activities should not include descriptions of decorations. If it is desired to use a photograph, please send a glossy print; the charge is \$10 for each cut, and checks should be payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R. Because we always have more chapter reports

than we can print, and material goes to the printer nearly two months ahead of the publication date, allow about four months at least from the time a report is sent in before it is printed.

NOTE: Checks sent for cuts to illustrate chapter reports do not count for Honor Roll credit. Such illustrations are not advertisements, and the money is used to defray the cost of making the halftone cuts.

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Esther McCrory (Amarillo, Tex.) celebrating its Golden Anniversary (1910-60), this year, observed Constitution Week (September 17-23), with a luncheon at the Y.W.C.A.

Miss Louise Evans, editor of the editorial page of two Amarillo newspapers, was featured as our speaker in an impressive speech on our Constitution. She challenged the group to preserve its birthright of Freedom and warned, "No Supreme Court can take away your rights. You established the powers they have."

The chapter sponsored a window in a large department store downtown, displaying a large Flag, a framed picture of *Signing of the Constitution and Evolution of the American Flag*, literature, Pledge



Window display in downtown department store, Amarillo, Tex.

of Allegiance, etc. Early American table and chair were also in the window, with an open Bible on table.

We also publicized Constitution Week by distributing cards and posters in schoolrooms and libraries. Members were on a local television show to remind everyone to display the Flag and observe the window display in downtown. Spot announcements were also given. Publicity included a wonderful editorial and write-ups of meetings.—*Kathryn Barnhill*.

Alhambra-San Gabriel (Arcadia, Calif.). With *Faith of Our Fathers*, living still as our slogan, programs were focused upon that theme. Constitution Week was well-publicized under the direction of Mrs. Madison H. Mount, National Defense chairman. Newspaper coverage included articles on the editorial pages of a number of newspapers and numerous pictures. Mayors of three Valley cities signed proclamations. Their pictures, taken with Mrs. Mount and Mrs. Rutherford H. Frater, regent, appeared in various newspapers. Another picture showed children in Colonial costumes with city officials. Three libraries and post offices arranged special displays.

The same coverage was employed for American History Month. A window display in a department store evoked much favorable comment and interest.

November marked celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the chapter. From the highlights of their regimes, given by past regents present, a comprehensive history of the chapter was related.

Mrs. Frank J. Thomas, American Indians chairman, was instrumental in providing handknit wool caps for tubercular Indian Veterans at Fort Whipple, Ariz. Large quantities of beads and jewelry to be used in their native crafts were also collected for the Indians.

Sixteen history medals, three Good Citizen awards, one R.O.T.C. Medal, five Girl Homemaker awards, and a Thatcher award were given.

A 50-Star Flag was presented to the local C.A.R. Society.

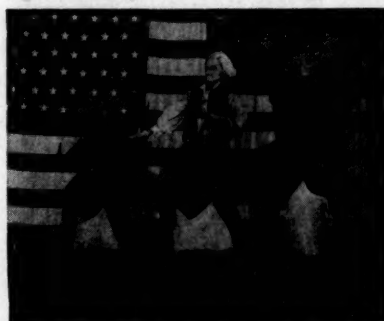
After witnessing the "J.A.C. in Action" at one meeting, members were given an insight into the working of the clubs under the guidance of Mrs. Fred C. Smith, chairman. For active participation in J.A.C. activities we placed first in the State.

On the National level, honors were also won.

Mario C. Gallonio, Citizenship Class Instructor, was the recipient of the Americanism award. Culminating the year's activities members took an active part in the graduation ceremonies of Mr. Gallonio's classes. Mrs. John J. Champieux, Honorary State Regent and chapter member greeted the graduates. A committee headed by Mrs. Allen C. Neiswander, Americanism chairman, served refreshments.—*Mrs. Herbert R. Sawtelle*.

Samuel Huntington (Huntington, Ind.). Last May our thoughts turned to Constitution Week. Realizing the critical situation our country is in, it seemed imperative to have a display that would arouse our citizens to think of what our Founding Fathers stood for and the importance of keeping our freedom, which they fought for. "The Spirit of '76", painted by A. M. Willard, was suggested by Mrs. Waldo Schaefer, radio chairman, to be our inspiration.

Lloyd Crouch, a member of the Huntington County Historical Society, wrote



Window display for Constitution Week arranged by Samuel Huntington Chapter, Huntington, Ind.

to Marblehead, Mass., where the original painting hangs, and asked for a colored print of the picture. Using this as a guide, Miss Kathryn Lee, a local artist, painted the three figures in life size on plywood and had them cut out at the lumber yard.

Mrs. Frank Wright, National Defense Chairman, and Miss Myretha Plasterer, D.A.R. Magazine chairman, used the front window of a local hardware store on our main street for the Constitution Week display as shown in the picture. A large American Flag with 45 stars forms the background. This flag belongs to our charter member, Mrs. Rose Ford. "For what avail—if freedom fail" also painted on plywood, is the keynote of the display.

A poster with the name Samuel Huntington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was in the window.—*Mrs. Asa W. Kaiebaum*.

Princeton (Princeton, N. J.) to mark Constitution Week—The chapter presented a framed copy of the Preamble to the Constitution for hanging in Borough Hall, Princeton. The picture shows the chapter regent and two of the honor guests.



(L to R) Mrs. Albert C. Cornish, regent, Princeton Chapter; Dr. Edward S. Corwin, Professor Emeritus of Princeton University, a leading authority on the Constitution; and Hon. Raymond F. Male, Mayor of Princeton Borough.

Abigail Wright Chamberlin (Melbourne, Fla.). In a Florida county that witnessed an astounding growth in population in the last decade, it was not too surprising recently, when the chapter received six new members, representing three generations, all coming through the registry of one Revolutionary fighter. Owing to the influx of 17,000 missilemen working at nearby Cape Canaveral, Brevard County's population zoomed from 23,630 in 1950 to 111,178 for 1960.

It's quite a span from the day when muskets were fired with the spark of a flint to our present era when rocket motors are ignited with an electrical spark, but local D.A.R.'s are vividly aware of our Nation's defense and peacetime endeavors at the Air Force Missile Test Center. Many times, from the windows of their homes, or from their yards, they can see the "rockets' red glare" as they depart over the Atlantic. So it could be said, symbolically, that the local chapter represents that vast transition from Minutemen to Missilemen.

The chapter has taken advantage of the nearness of space-age leaders. Featured speaker at a well-attended meeting this spring was G. A. Willy, vice-president of the Martin Co., and head of the firm's huge plant in Orlando. Titled "Tee-time," his talk mentioned various crises in world history, including our country's infancy,



(L to R) Seated: Mrs. Logan Owen, Mrs. Edward Mussler and Mrs. Augusta Adams. Standing: Mrs. Nelson Rutledge and Mrs. Francis Holmes.

and the present. (Tee-time is the culmination, or zero-point, in a count-down when a missile is fired.)

(Continued on page 111)

Genealogical Source Material

By Beatrice Kenyon, National Chairman,
Genealogical Records Committee

(There is a charge of 30¢ per printed line for all queries. One typed line 6½ inches wide, equals two printed lines, and check for same should accompany all queries. Check to be made out to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.)

Location of Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers (copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of the New Hampshire American Legion State Department). Contributed by Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H.

Rockingham County—Town of Atkinson

Atwood, John, Co. John Calfe, d. Dec. 18, 1800, Town Cem.; Belknap, Ezekiel, Co. John Calfe, d. Jan. 6, 1836, Ditto; Cogswell, Dr. William, Continental Army, d. Jan. 1, 1831; Hale, Benj., Co. Ezekiel Gile, d. Dec. 4, 1781; Johnson, John, Co. John Calfe, d. May 2, 1823; Knight, John Jr., d. June 26, 1813; Knight, Joseph, Co. Richard Dow, d. Mar. 23, 1820; Little, Samuel N. Co. John Calfe, d. May 23, 1835; Noyes, James, Co. Richard Dow, d. Dec. 31, 1831; Noyes, James Jr., Co. Ezekiel Gile, d. July 18, 1817; Noyes, Joseph, Regt. Jacob Gale, d. Nov. 20, 1815; Poor, Jeremiah, Co. Richard Dow, d. Aug. 3, 1811; Webster, Joseph, Mass. Service, d. July 30, 1828.

Town of Auburn

Anderson, Thomas, Regt. Col. Reynolds, d. Jan. 5, 1841, Long Meadow, C.; Aiken, Samuel, Regt. Col. Reynolds, d. Jan. 4, 1825, Ditto; Blanchard Joseph, d. Mar. 7, 1833; Chase, Wells, d. Dec. 28, 1824; Colby, Rev. Zaccus, d. Aug. 10, 1822; Currier, David, d. Apr. 1, 1840; Dearborn, Stephen, d. Oct. 10, 1827; Dinsmore, Robert, Regt. Thomas Stickney, Jan. 10, 1824; Hall, Caleb, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Feb. 15, 1835; Hall, Josiah, Regt. Thos. Stickney, d. Sept. 10, 1825; Leach William M., d. Aug. 10, 1818; McDuffee, Archibald, d. 1830; Merrill, Barnard, Regt. John Webster, d. Apr. 9, 1797; Patten, David, Mass. Cont. Line, d. Apr. 17, 1835; Pierce, Samuel, Regt. Col. Webster, d. Nov. 2, 1817; Porter, Samuel, d. May 8, 1833; Wason, John, Regt. Col. Reynolds, d. July 8, 1848; Wason, Robert Regt. Thomas Tasker, d. Feb. 28, 1805; Worthen, Stephen, Co. Capt. Low, d. Apr. 27, 1833.

Town of Brentwood

Dudley, John, Regt. Col. Bellows, d. Oct. 5, 1802, Dudley Cem.; Dudley, Samuel, Co. William Harper, d. Dec. 21, 1788, Dudley Cem.; Dudley, Winthrop, Continental Army, d. Feb. 11, 1820, Dudley Rd. Cem.; Gordon, Thomas, Regt. Col. Tash, d. July 28, 1819, Gordon Cem.; Jewell, Joseph, Regt. Pierce Long, Aug. 11, 1822, Oldest Cem.; Judkins, Benjamin, Conn. Line, d. May 18, 1780, Roadside Cem.; Kimball, Dudley Co. Hezekiah Kimball, d. Aug. 17, 1824, Leavitt Cem.; Dudley Cem.; Leavitt, Thomas, Co. Peter Coffin, d. Oct. 10, 1832, Gordon Cem.; Marshall, Henry, Regt. Col. Wentworth, d. Apr. 23, 1843, Old Cem.; Morse, Caleb, Co. Daniel Moore, d. Apr. 19, 1775, Thing Cem.; Morrill, Abraham, d. June 12, 1823, Old Cem.; Robinson, David, d. May 4, 1819, Old Cem.; Rowe Simon, Co. Peter Coffin, d. Oct. 11, 1804, Oldest Cem.; Sanborn, Edward, Regt. Col. Tash, d. Feb. 2, 1829, Sanborn Cem.; Smith, Caleb, Regt. Jacob Gale, d. June 12, 1854, Oldest Cem.; Smith, John, Regt. Col. Scammell, d. Sept. 1, 1837, Ditto; Veasey, Jonathan, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. Nov. 15, 1833;

Wadleigh, Joseph, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. Apr. 5, 1821, Wadleigh; Whitcher, Isaac, Co. John Gale, d. Sept. 6, 1807, Oldest Cem.; Woodman, Joseph, Co. Daniel Gordon, Apr. 6, 1829, Wadleigh; Woods, Asa, Mass. Militia, d. Jan. 11, 1835, West.

Town of Candia

Anderson, Wm., Co. Daniel Runnells, d. Sept. 19, 1808, First; Bean, Nathan, Continental Army, d. May 11, 1827, Ditto; Brown, Aaron, Regt. Col. Nichols, d. 1826; Brown, Sewell, Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d. Jan. 22, 1837; Burpee, Nathaniel, Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d. Mar. 9, 1835; Buswell, Moses, N. H. Militia, d. Jan. 28, 1835; Buswell, James, Co. Daniel Runnells; Carr, John, Co. Stephen Clark, d. May 24, 1813; Cass, Benjamin, Regt. Isaac Wyman, d. 1820; Clark, Henry Jr., Co. Joseph Dearborn, d. Nov. 28, 1823; Clark, John, Regt. David Gilman, d. Jan. 21, 1827; Clay, John, Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d. June 28, 1832; Clay, Walter, Regt. Moses Nichols; Clifford, Anthony, Regt. Col. Stickney, d. 1822, Langford Rd.; Clifford, Jacob, Co. Moses Baker, d. 1822, Langford Rd.; Colby, Enoch, Regt. Thomas Stickney, First; Dearborn, Samuel, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d. Sept. 7, 1818, Ditto; Dustin, Moses, Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d. Jan. 10, 1795; Eaton, Benjamin, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d. Apr. 8, 1835; Eaton, Eben, Regt. Isaac Wyman; Eaton, Ephraim, Regt. Moses Hazen, d. 1826; Eaton, Jesse, Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d. Dec. 22, 1808; Eaton, Paul, Regt. David Gilman, d. 1830; Emerson, Asa, Regt. Col. Reed, d.—; Emerson, Moses, Regt. Thomas Stickney; d. June 3, 1839; Emerson, Nathan, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d.—; Fitts, Abraham, Co. Moses Baker, d. Aug. 8, 1808; Hall, Obbedon, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Sept. 8, 1805; Heath, Asa, Co. Joseph Dearborn, d.—, Healey Farm Cem.; Hills, John, Regt. James Reed, d. 1818, First; Hills, William, Co. James Ford, d. Ditto; Hubbard, Benjamin, Co. Moses Baker, d. Feb. 19, 1834; Knowles, Amos, Co. Hezekiah Hutchins, d.—; Lyford, Stephen, Regt. Col. Poor, d.—; McClure, James, Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d. Apr. 20, 1814; Mooers, Samuel, Jr., Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d.—; Moore, Joshua, Regt. Col. Wyman, d. Feb. 15, 1815; Morrill, Samuel, Regt. James Reed, d. Oct. 7, 1824; Morrison, John, Regt. James Reed, d.—; Palmer, Joseph, Regt. Pierce Long, d. 1816, First; Patten, William, Regt. Col. Nichols, d. Apr. 30, 1842, Ditto; Pillsbury, Jonathan, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Dec. 22, 1826; Prescott, John, Co. Daniel Gordon, d. 1828; Rowe, Isaiah, Co. Moses Baker, d. 1810; Rundlett, Theophilus, Regt. Joseph Senter, d.; Sargent, John, Co. Moses Baker, Nov. 17, 1834; Sargent, Moses, Regt. Moses Kelley, d. Mar. 11, 1826; Smith, Biley, Co. John Carlisle, d.—; Smith, Oliver, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d.—, North Rd. Cem.; Swain, Phineas, Regt. Thomas Bartlett, d.—, Old Village; Taylor, John, Regt. Hercules Mooney, d.—, First; Thorn, Nathan, Regt. Jacob Gale, d. Apr. 9, 1851, Ditto; Turner, Moses, Co. Daniel Runnells, d.—; Wadleigh, Benjamin, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d.—; Ward, Simon, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Sept. 6, 1830; Wilson, Thomas, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d. May 15, 1831;

Wilson, Thomas, Regt. Thomas Tash, d. May 6, 1808; Worthen, Jacob, Regt. Moses Nichols, d.—.

Town of Chester

Basford, Ebenezer, Regt. John Webster, d. Sept. 12, 1816, Village; Blaisdel, Isaac, Regt. David Gilman, d. Oct. 9, 1795, Ditto; Chase, Oerley, Regt. Samuel Gerish, d. Apr. 3, 1833; Colby, Jethro, Rhode Island Service, d. Apr. 4, 1803; Dearborn, David, d. Dec. 10, 1826; Dearborn, Ebenezer, Co. Stephen Dearborn, d. Aug. 18, 1825; Dunlap, James, Co. John Webster, d. Mar. 18, 1803; Elliott, Jacob, Regt. Hurcules Mooney, d. Dec. 6, 1841; Emerson, John, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Apr. 3, 1844; Fitts, Nathan, Co. Moses Baker, d. Jan. 29, 1781; Hills, Jacob, Regt. Col. Tasker, d. Nov. 2, 1815; Hills, Moses, Co. Joseph Dearborn, d. Sept. 10, 1843; Hills, Moses, Co. Joseph Dearborn, d. Feb. 3, 1813; Hoit, Jabez, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Aug. 7, 1817; Lane, Cornet Isaac, Co. Cutting Cilley, d. Apr. 21, 1834, Lane; Long, Joseph, Regt. Laommi Baldwin, d. Nov. 26, 1836, Village Cem.; Lufkin, Stephen, Co. Capt. Blodgett, d. July 9, 1803, Village; Marden, George, Mass. Service, d. Feb. 27, 1826, Marden; Moore, William, d. Oct. 3, 1840, Village; Morse, Josiah, Regt. Thomas Reed, d. July 9, 1812, Ditto; Morse, Stephen, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Mar. 6, 1807; Robie, Edward, Co. Moses Baker, d. Dec. 26, 1837; Sleeper, John, d. June 27, 1834; Underhill, David, Regt. David Gilman, d. July 28, 1827; Wason, James, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Apr. 7, 1826; Webster, John, d. Sept. 16, 1784; West, Wilkes, Co. Ethan Allen, d. Apr. 10, 1830; White, William d. Nov. 9, 1829; Wilson, James, Regt. Col. Wyman, d. Sept. 6, 1824; Eastman, Edward, N.H. Militia, d. Nov. 7, 1815, Ye Old Cem.; Eastman Samuel, Regt. Daniel Moore, d. Nov. 26, 1815, Blake Road; French, Jonathan, Co. David Quimby, d. Aug. 30, 1828, North; Hook, Humphrey, Co. Abraham French, d. Jan. 8, 1801, Ye Old Cem.; Hook, Israel, Co. Robert Collins, d. Mar. 23, 1813, Ditto; Page, Thomas, Regt. Abraham Drake, d. June 26, 1849; Quimby, Benjamin, Regt. Alex. Scammell, d. Aug. 31, 1811; Sanborn, Jonathan, Regt. Abraham Drake, d.—.

Town of Deerfield

Batchelder, Samuel, Continental Army, d. Aug. 1, 1809, Batchelder Farm; Butler, Benjamin, Regt. Joseph Cilley, d. May 1, 1828, Parade; Chadwick, Dr. Edmund, 3rd N.H. Regt., d. Nov. 8, 1826, Old Center; Chase, Joseph, Regt. Thomas Bartlett, d. June 21, 1840, Hill Top Cem.; Chase, Josiah, Regt. Col. Tash, d. 1782, Old Center; Folsom, Asa, Regt. Joshua Wingate, d. July 15, 1843, Parade; French, Moses, Mass. Cont. Line, d. Mar. 14, 1834, Hill Top; Gilman, Ezekiel, Regt. Col. Stark, d. Mar. 9, 1793, South; Hilton, Joseph H., Regt. Alex. Scammell, d. Nov. 26, 1826, Old Center; Mathes, Thomas, d. Dec. 26, 1833, Hill Top; Mills, Joseph, Regt. Joseph Cilley, d. Jan. 14, 1809, Parade; Philbrick, Nathan, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Dec. 11, 1824, South Road; Philbrick, Nathaniel, Regt. Col. Poor, d. Mar. 30, 1826, South Road; Simpson, John, Regt. John Stark, d. Oct. 28, 1825, Hill Top; Veasey, Joshua, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Dec. 28, 1850, Griffin Rd.; Veasey, Simon, Regt. Moses Kelley, d. June 23, 1845, Pleasant Pond.

Town of Derry

Adams, David, Regt. James Reed, d. Jan. 24, 1838, Forest Hill Cem.; Adams, Edmund, Co., John Moody, d. Jan. 18, 1825, Ditto; Adams, Jonathan, Regt. John Bell, d. Mar. 20, 1820; Adams, William, Regt. Col. Mooney, d. Oct. 5, 1828;

Aiken, Jan. 9, Reed, d. George John, M. 1843; C. d. Jan. Col. W. Jonathan 1838; C. d. Aug. Samuel son, T. June 23, Col. We John, R. Ela, Da 19, 182 Finlay, d. Mar. Reid, d. phrey, June 28, Peter C. Co. Nat McGreg d. Sept. Col. Sta William, Miltimor 8, 1828; Stark, d. Co. Jose Dr. Moc 1830; Nov. 21 George Navy, d. Co. Will mer, Joh 1834; P 1823; P Line, d. John Sta Stephen Benjamin 1847; Ta d. Apr. 1 Findlay, Regt. Mc er, Seth, 1838, Ea Co. Jose ner, Be d. May 1 ert, Regt Forest H Currier Apr. 27, Regt. Ja Ditto; Fr d. Dec. Josiah B Jacob, C Greeley, Nov. 5, James F Moses, C Morrill, 11, 181 Gale d. Regt. C Orday. 1811; R Nichols, John, C 1795; Ste ing, d. Co. Abra Tilton, P 26, 1835; d. Mar. N. H. M Jonathan, 19, 1830; Ayer, d. Regt. En

Aiken, James, Co. Joseph Dearborn, d. Jan. 9, 1839; Bond, Gilbert, Regt. Col. Reed, d. May 4, 1834; Boyes, James, Regt. George Reid, d. Aug. 10, 1779; Burnham, John, Mass. Continental Line, d. June 8, 1843; Cheney, Thomas, Regt. John Stark, d. Jan. 18, 1838; Choate, James, Regt. Col. Wade, d. July 23, 1846; Choate, Jonathan, Co. David Low, d. Apr. 29, 1838; Clark, Samuel, Regt. George Reid, d. Aug. 19, 1790; Danforth, William, Co. Samuel Atkinson, July 21, 1804; Davidson, Thos., Co. Hezekiah Hutchins, d. June 23, 1827; Dickey, Matthew, Regt. Col. Webster, d. Oct. 5, 1802; Dinsmore, John, Regt. Jacob Gale, d. Apr. 15, 1814; Eli, David, Regt. Pierce Long, d. Feb. 19, 1822; Gragg, Samuel, Co. Joseph Finlay, d. Gregg, Joseph, Regt. Col. Gale, d. Mar. 6, 1804; Holmes, John, Co. George Reid, d. 1794, Forest Hill, Cem.; Humphrey, James, Co. Moses Nichols, d. June 28, 1828, Ditto; Hunter, Robert, Co. Peter Coffin, d. 1778; Jewett, Nathaniel, Co. Nathaniel Wade, d. Nov. 25, 1838; McGregor, Robert, Regt. Moses Kelley, d. Sept. 1816; McMurphy, Robert, Regt. Col. Stark, d. July 18, 1818; McMurphy, William, Regt. Col. Stark, d. Aug. 10, 1791; Miltimore, Daniel, Regt. Col. Stark, d. Aug. 8, 1828; Montgomery, Hugh, Regt. Col. Stark, d. Jan. 4, 1800; Morrison, Thomas, Co. Joseph Findlay, Apr. 2, 1804; Morse, Dr. Moody, Regt. Col. Conner, d. May 7, 1830; Neal, John, Regt. George Reid, d. Nov. 21, 1788; Nichols, James, Regt. George Reid, d.; Nowell, Nathaniel, U.S. Navy, d. Feb. 6, 1832; Ordway, Enoch, Co. William Boyes, d. July 2, 1827; Palmer, John, Regt. Thomas Brackett, Apr. 14, 1834; Pillsbury, Eliphalet, d. Dec. 25, 1823; Platts, James, Mass. Continental Line, d. Jan. 9, 1835; Reid, George, Regt. John Stark, d.; Reynolds, Daniel, Regt. Stephen Peabody, Dec. 13, 1795; Shute, Benjamin, U.S. Navy Ranger, d. Dec. 25, 1847; Taylor, Adam, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Apr. 13, 1806; Taylor, John, Co. Joseph Findlay, d. Dec. 13, 1825; Taylor, Samuel, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. June 1803; Walker, Seth, Co. Eliphalet Daniels, d. Oct. 8, 1838, East Derry Cem.; Wallace, Robert, Co. Joseph Findlay, d. Forest Hill; Warner, Benjamin, Regt. Joshua Wingate, d. May 1, 1843, Forest Hill; Wilson, Robert, Regt. Joseph Cilley, d. Oct. 17, 1850, Forest Hill.

Town of East Kingston

Currier, Ezra, Regt. Abraham Drake, d. Apr. 27, 1813, Old Cem.; Currier, John, Regt. James Frye, d. May 12, 1809, Ditto; French, Edward, Co. Enoch Chase, d. Dec. 11, 1847; Gale, Jacob, Regt. Josiah Bartlett, d. June 22, 1834; Graves, Jacob, Co. Enoch Chase, d. Sept. 3, 1831; Greeley, Edward, Co. Enoch Chase, d. Nov. 5, 1817; Greeley, Jonathan, Regt. James Frye, d. Mar. 3, 1813; Greeley, Moses, Co. Henry Morrill, d. Mar. 5, 1814; Morrill, Jacob, Co. Joseph Page, d. Jan. 11, 1811; Morrill, John, Regt. Jacob Gale, d. Oct. 8, 1825; Morrill, Philip, Regt. Caleb Cushing, d. Oct. 11, 1821; Ordway, Jacob, N. H. Militia, d. Sept. 4, 1811; Rowe, Dr. Benjamin, Regt. Col. Nichols, d. Nov. 8, 1818; Sanborn, John, Co. Enoch Chase, d. Sept. 8, 1795; Stevens, Samuel, Regt. Caleb Cushing, d. May 24, 1789; Tilton, David, Co. Abraham French, d. Aug. 27, 1825; Tilton, Philip, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Jan. 26, 1835; Webster, Caleb, Co. John Calfe, d. Mar. 21, 1809; Webster, Eliphalet, N. H. Militia, d. Aug. 11, 1818; Webster, Jonathan, L. Co. Enoch Chase, d. May 19, 1830; Woodman, Joshua, Co. Jonathan Ayer, d. Jan. 5, 1821; Barber, Daniel, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Jan. 31, 1801, Hed-

ding Camp Cem.; Blake, Enoch, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. Mar. 2, 1822, Town; Blake, Sherburne, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. Mar. 2, 1822, Town; Brown, Paul, Co. Daniel Gordon, d. Jan. 9, 1810, Town; Deake, Simon, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Mar. 16, 1801, Cid; Dow, Zebulon, Regt. Col. Tash, d. Dec. 20, 1843, Lawrence; Fogg, David, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Apr. 1826, Town; Freese, Jacob, d. Sept. 10, 1834, Central; Haley, Samuel, Regt. Enoch Poor, June 12, 1837, Haley; Jenness, Joseph, Co. Mark Wiggins, d. 1826, Jenness; Norris, Theophilus, Regt. Pierce Long, d. July 29, 1833, W. Epping Rd.; Perkins, Abraham, N. H. War. Rolls, d. Feb. 24, 1802, Town; Towl Levi, Regt. Abraham Drake, d. May 24, 1827, Red Oak Hill.

Town of Exeter

Barstow, Joshua, Regt. John Barkley, d. Dec. 22, 1821, Old Town; Boardman, Benjamin, 22nd Co. N. H. Militia, d. Dec. 21, 1807, Second; Clifford, Ebenezer, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Oct. 19, 1821, Winter St.; Dutch, Samuel, d. Second; Emery, Noah, N. H. Militia, d. Second; Fogg, Seth, Regt. Joshua Wingate, d. Bride Hill; French, Joseph, Regt. Pierce Long, d. Dec. 31, 1810, New; French, Joseph Jr., Regt. Pierce Long, d. Nov. 16, 1819, New; Gilman, John T. d., Second; Gilman, John W. d., Second; Gilman, Joseph S., Co. Robert Pike, d. Sept. 26, 1826, Winter St.; Gilman, Nicholas, Regt. Alex. Scammell, d. May 2, 1814, Town; Gilman, Thomas, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d. May 13, 1823, Winter St.; Hill, Jonathan, 2nd N. H. Militia, d., Second; Kimball, Robert, Regt. Pierce Long, d. Oct. 14, 1808, Winter St.; Leavitt, Benjamin, Mass. Militia, d., Second; Lovering, Benj., Regt. Thomas Bartlett, d. May 3, 1841, Winter St.; Morrison, Alex., Co. James Hopkins, d. Apr. 21, 1800, Winter St.; Moulton, Redmond, Co. Henry Elkins, d., Redmond Farm; Osborne, Joseph, Regt. Col. Pickering, d. Feb. 19, 1831, Winter St.; Rust, Samuel, d. Feb. 6, 1827, Winter St.; Smith, Daniel, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. Nov. 17, 1817, Winter St.; Tenney, Samuel, Under Gen. Gates, d. Feb. 6, 1816, Winter St.; Thing, Winthrop, d. Sept. 21, 1837, Oakland Rd.; Tilton, Dr. Joseph, d. Dec. 5, 1838, Winter St.; Williams, Isaac, d. Jan. 17, 1819, Second.

Town of Greenland

Barker, Philip, Regt. Pierce Long, d. Oct. 20, 1811, Town Cem.; Brackett, Joshua, Co. Jona. Robinson, d. June 19, 1817, Brackett; Brackett, Thomas, Regt. Pierce Long, d. 1785, Hatch Farm; Conner, Benjamin, Co. Peter Coffin, d. Dec. 29, 1835, Town; Huse, Sergeant, Co. Nathan Brown, d. Jan. 26, 1818, Town; Johnson, Philip, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. 1790, Old; McClintock, Rev. Samuel, Regt. John Stark, d. Apr. 27, 1804, Town; Meader, John, Co. Daniel Gordon, d. Mar. 9, 1808, Town; Wedgewood, James, Co. Richard Weare, d. May 18, 1826, Town.

Town of Hampstead

Brickett, James, d. 1851, Town; Calfe, John, Regt. Pierce Long, d. Oct. 31, 1808, Town; Davis, Josiah, d. Apr. 13, 1796, Old Cem.; Harriman, Reuben, Co. Moses Little, d. Oct. 12, 1808, Harriman Farm; Hoyt, Ebenezer, N. H. Militia, d. Dec. 19, 1836, Town; Huckins, Hezekiah, Continental Army, d. June 13, 1796, Town; Kent, Job, Co. John Eastman, d. Dec. 26, 1837, Town; Little, Benjamin, Regt. Joseph Welch, d. Jan. 13, 1841, Town; Little, Moses, Co. Jesse Page, d. Mar. 26, 1816, Town; Marshall, William, d. June 23, 1822, Marshall Farm; Nichols, Daniel, d. Oct. 6, 1825, Old; Ordway, John, d.

Sept. 3, 1832, Old; Page, Jonathan, Co. Ezekiel Gile, d. Aug. 6, 1832, Town; Poor, David, Co. Hezekiah Hutchins, d. Mar. 20, 1834, Town.

Town of Hampton

Brown, Zacheus, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Oct. 17, 1810, Ring Swamp; Cram, Joseph, Regt. Col. Long, d. Aug. 26, 1791, Butterfly; Dearborn, Joseph F. d. Nov. 13, 1827, Ring Swamp; Dearborn, Josiah, Co. Joseph Parsons, d. Sept. 15, 1814, Ditto; Dow, John, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Feb. 19, 1829; Emery, Willard, d. Mar. 29, 1827; Garland, Jonathan, Co. Moses Leavitt, d. Apr. 13, 1825; Godfrey, Jonathan, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Jan. 2, 1840; Johnson, Nathaniel, Co. Henry Elkins, d. May 17, 1826; Lamprey, Daniel, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Dec. 9, 1840; Lamprey, Reuben, d. Sept. 25, 1818; Lane, James, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Mar. 4, 1836; Lane, Joshua, d. 1776, Pine Grove; Leavitt, James, Regt. David Gilman, d. Aug. 23, 1838, Ring Swamp; Marston, Jonathan, Regt. Moses Nichols, d. Jan. 27, 1843, Ditto; Marston, Jonathan, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Jan. 1, 1826; Perkins, Moses, Regt. Abraham Drake, d. Jan. 16, 1839; Philbrick, Jonathan, Co. Jona. Moulton, d. May 19, 1822; Redman, Joseph, Co. George Osborne, d. Oct. 8, 1846; Shaw, Simeon, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Aug. 14, 1840, Shaw; Toppan, Christopher, Militia, d. Feb. 28, 1818, Ring Swamp; Towle, Abraham, P. d. Dec. 8, 1804, Ditto; Towle, Amos, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Aug. 29, 1825; Towle, Jabez, Co. Henry Elkins, d. June 20, 1837; Ward, Cotton, d. May 4, 1802; Weare, Daniel, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Mar. 20, 1835; Blake, Jeremiah, Co. Henry Elkins, Feb. 24, 1800, Old; Cram, Jonathan, Regt. Jona. Moulton, d. Oct. 11, 1806, Old; Dow, Joseph, Co. Joseph Parson, d. May 19, 1829, Falls; Hardy, Bradbury, Co. Winthrop Rowe, d. May 16, 1817, Nason Hill; Lane, Jonathan, Co. Moses Leavitt, d. 1819, Old; Leavitt, Benjamin, d. May 1, 1805, New; Melcher, Samuel, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Aug. 31, 1823, Moulton House; Merrill, Aaron, Mass. Militia, d. July 24, 1833, Old; Moulton, Thomas, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Nov. 19, 1840, Moulton; Prescott, James, Co. Moses Leavitt, d. Sept. 10, 1830, Falls; Sanborn, Abner, Under Gen. Sullivan, d. Apr. 17, 1811, Old; Sanborn, Theophilus, Co. Enoch Page, d. Oct. 17, 1826, Falls; Tilton, Benj. Regt. Henry Elkins, d. Sept. 18, 1808, Old; Tilton, Caleb, Co. Henry Elkins, d. July 11, 1815, Falls; Tilton, Michael, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Feb. 15, 1823, Old; Tilton, Nathan, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Sept. 19, 1806, Old; Tilton, Peter, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Dec. 8, 1829, Old; Wells, Aaron, Militia, d. Feb. 8, 1819, Old.

Town of Kensington

Blake, Hezekiah, Co. Jacob Webster, d. June 7, 1841, New; Blake, Philemon, Regt. Jona. Moulton, d. Jan. 10, 1826, Old; Brown, Joseph, Co. Joseph Clifford, d. June 19, 1817, Old; Brown, Stephen, Regt. Jona. Moulton, d. Sept. 14, 1811, Old; Fellowes, Jona., Co. Winthrop Rowe, d. Apr. 3, 1837, New; Fellowes, Nathaniel, d. Nov. 14, 1822, Church; Fogg, Jeremiah, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Nov. 6, 1807, Old; Fogg, William, Co. Capt. Taylor, d. Aug. 17, 1806, Old; Hodgdon, Hanson, Co. Caleb Hodgdon, d. Oct. 8, 1840, New; Lane, John, d. Mar. 21, 1811, Church; Locke, Josiah, Co. Caleb Hodgdon, d. Sept. 25, 1816, New; Loveren, Benjamin, d. Oct. 12, 1848, Town; Page, Stephen, Co. Ezekiel Gile, d. Jan. 16, 1813, Old; Sanborn, Abraham, Co. Winthrop Rowe, d. Nov. 26, 1808, Ditto; Sanborn, Jewett, Co. Winthrop Rowe, d.;

(Continued on page 138)

TEXAS SOCIETY PROJECTS— 1899-1961

By Lucie Donalson Riggs

During the past 61 years the Texas Society has contributed much to the National Society; it has, moreover, sponsored many outstanding projects and provided innumerable scholarship and loan funds.

In 1909 a \$5000 loan fund given to the University of Texas was the beginning of a policy of placing a gift of substantial worth in every Texas-supported college in the State.

This policy was pursued for 40 years, during which time \$5000 student loan funds were placed at North Texas State College at Denton, West Texas State College at Canyon, and Sam Houston State College at Huntsville; \$3000 scholarship funds were placed at East Texas State College at Commerce and Sul Ross State College at Alpine; Texas Women's University at Denton was given a Museum of Gowns of the Wives of Presidents and Governors of Texas; Southeast Texas College at San Marcos received a Texana and Textbook Research Library, and Stephen F. Austin College at Huntsville received a History and Old Documents Library. Texas A. and M. College at College Station receives a Junior Honors Man Award of \$200 each year.

In recent years, the Texas Armed Forces Award was established; military watches are given annually to an outstanding pilot in the Navy, Naval Reserve, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps.

Another gift of substantial worth can now be added to the list, for the Texas Daughters during this administration have heard the urgent call for more and better-prepared nurses and have established a \$5000 endowment fund at Texas Women's University Nursing School for a nursing scholarship; this will provide funds for a second-year student who will specialize in the care and nursing of children or in public health nursing.

Texas Daughters shared the expense of building Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall. Both of these were built with emphasis on meeting space, and it was not long before the National Society realized that it needed more adequate

quarters to house its records and genealogical library, as well as additional offices for its staff, so a third building was planned. Texas outstripped its former efforts and gave \$42,000 toward erection of this building.

The last notable gift to the National Headquarters in Washington was conversion of the Texas Room in Memorial Continental Hall into a music room of the Early Republic period.

When the great Carillon at Valley Forge was planned, Texas pledged itself to give C Sharp—the third largest of the 50 bells, at a cost of \$6000. After the bells were dedicated, an appropriate tower had to be built and Texas contributed \$10,000 to this.

Texas Daughters have placed two large bronze statues memorializing historic personages. The first was the handsome statue of La Salle at Navasota and the second was the fine Coppini statue of George Washington on the campus of the University of Texas.

Member participation in marking historic trails and spots, not only in Texas but across the Nation, is recounted in the published booklet on Texas Historic Markers. Historic houses have been preserved and restored all the way from Wakefield, Stratford, and Kenmore in Virginia to the French Legation and O'Henry houses in Austin. They have bought acres for the Big Bend International Park and contributed to the bringing of the *U.S.S. Texas* to anchor at Houston.

Finally, the Texas Society decided to buy a house of its own in Austin in which to store its records and to display its accumulation of history. The Texas D.A.R. House at 401 East 16th Street is a little stone cottage typical of the early Texas architecture. The Austin Heritage Society recently presented an award to the Texas Society in recognition of restoration of this cottage.

The D.A.R. schools have always received generous support from the Texas Daughters. One or more scholarships have been given to each of the schools, and many chapters and individuals present scholarships an-



The Texas D.A.R. Society house in Austin.

nually to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee. The State Society has shared the financing of many buildings at both schools. The most extensive building attempted to date exclusively by the Texas Society was the Texas Friendship Cottage, dedicated at Tamasee in October 1957.

The D.A.R. School project for this administration was a \$4500 pledge to Kate Duncan Smith School to convert unused space in the Vocational Building into much-needed science rooms and restrooms. The money was raised in 2 years, and these Texas science rooms were dedicated on October 17, 1960.

Texas is honored to have, among its members, Mrs. Chas. Atwell of Port Arthur. She and her husband, through the Texas Society, have bestowed many magnificent gifts on the D.A.R. schools. These include a new dairy at Tamasee, several thousand dollars for a Teacher's Cottage at Kate Duncan Smith and a great number of endowed scholarships, as well as a boys' dormitory at Crossmore.

For 25 years the Texas Daughters have been interested in the Alabama-Coushatta Indians who live within the boundary of Texas and have done much to better their living conditions. The Mae Wynn McFarland scholarship was established specifically for the education of one of these Indian girls at Sam Houston State College. A second Indian girl is now using this scholarship.

The most unique project is the Texas D.A.R. Forest—150 acres of pine timber in Jasper County, East Texas. This acreage was acquired in 1929 and was named a bird sanctuary. Thousands of pine seedlings were planted, and it became simply a reforestation project. Paper mills moved into East Texas, and tree farming was taught. The D.A.R. trees grew to a size to be cut for timber, and the sale made possible some of the outstanding accomplish-

(Continued on page 116)

Honoring
MRS. EDGAR RYERSON RIGGS

Texas State Regent, 1958—1961



The Silas Morton Chapter of Graham, The Texas State Board, and the Texas Society, in loving appreciation of her inspiring leadership and outstanding accomplishments, proudly and affectionately present Mrs. Edgar Ryerson Riggs as a candidate for Vice President General, 1961.

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER, D.A.R., DALLAS, TEXAS

The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

Name	Ancestor	State
Adkerson, Mrs. Burrell T. (Florrie Higdon)	William Poage	Virginia
Alderson, Mrs. E. Roy (Fannie Sullivan)	Sgt. Peter Blosser	Pennsylvania
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Barnett, Mrs. Albert S. (Velma Wasson)	James Dyer	North Carolina
Bassett, Mrs. Ben H. (Ethel Walden)	Capt. Peter Gray	South Carolina
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Foster, Mrs. William H. (Carrie Annette Berry)	Eleazar Wheelock	New Hampshire
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Glenn, Mrs. Lora Bibb (Lora Bibb)	Sgt. William Terrell Lewis, Sr.	Virginia
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Ingram, Mrs. Frederick B. (Alice Lane)	John Hughey, Sr.	Pennsylvania
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Patillo, Mrs. John T. (Jane Tacquard)	George Derrick	Pennsylvania
Pierce, Mrs. Franklin A. (Eva Carpenter)	Corp. Nathaniel Carpenter	Virginia
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Pittman, Mrs. Chalmers V. A. (Margaret Hallett)	Nathaniel Sprague	Massachusetts
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Praet, Mrs. Margaret L. (Margaret Barret)	Sgt. Francis Barret	Virginia
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Riser, Mrs. J. C. (Ada Haile Simpson)	John Parker	Virginia
Roberts, Mrs. J. Ben (Vera Collins)	William Terrell Lewis, Sr.	Virginia
Rouse, Mrs. Dudley Lee (Eloise Meadows)	Aaron Burleson, II.	North Carolina
Royall, Mrs. John W. (Anna Mae Milliken)	Patrick Henry	Virginia
Sanderson, Mrs. Joe N. (Susan K. Carnal)	Hon. James Fisk	Massachusetts
Santerre, Mrs. George H. (Enid Lewis)	Brig. Gen. Robert Lawson	Virginia
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Shaw, Mrs. Ralph H. (Belva Mitchell)	Soloman Mitchell	South Carolina
Sublett, Mrs. Coulter R. (Annie Rob Rainey)	Capt. Lewis Dupré	North Carolina
Stone, Miss Dolly Mary	Launcelot Chunn, Jr.	Maryland
Turner, Mrs. Charles E. (Valine Leachman)	Isham Coleman	Virginia
Turner, Mrs. Maurice C. (Epsie Walden)	James Jordan	South Carolina
Underwood, Mrs. Robert A. (Mary West)	Col. William Whitley	Kentucky
Walter, Miss Gladys D.	James Crutcher	Virginia
Walter, Miss Mary Ethyl	Thomas Brooks	North Carolina
Ward, Mrs. Warren F. (Edith Loomis)	Clarkson Heroy	New York
Williams, Mrs. Clarence A. (Beatrice Walker)	Capt. Robert Paine	North Carolina
Will, Miss Elsie Beattie	William Beattie	Virginia

HONORING
MRS. CURTIS WASHINGTON MEADOWS
(Lucille Loyd)

Regent, Jane Douglas Chapter D.A.R. 1960—1961



This page is presented with pride and affection by

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Largest Chapter in The National Society Daughters Of The American Revolution As of November 1, 1960

Organized October 19, 1895

Dallas, Texas

*Cordial Greetings and Best Wishes
For a most successful
Sixty-second Annual State Conference
Texas Society Daughters American Revolution
To our honor guest*

MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, President General, N.S.D.A.R.,
and

**Mrs. Edgar Ryerson Riggs, State Regent, Texas Society, D.A.R.,
Mrs. Curtis W. Meadows, Regent, Jane Douglas Chapter, D.A.R.,
and to all Members of the Texas Society, D.A.R.,**

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Junior American Citizens

(Continued from page 84)

be counted as publicity in making awards. The success of our J.A.C. Publicity Scrapbook for 1960-61 depends upon the material you send in. First, second and third prizes and honorable mention will again be awarded the States that send in the best publicity. The State J.A.C. Chairman's mimeographed letters to chapter regents, J.A.C. chairmen, and club directors, giving information about J.A.C. programs, will be counted as publicity and mounted in the scrapbook under your State, so send us copies of your letters. Also scripts of radio and television programs on J.A.C. will be counted as publicity. A good one has been received from Wisconsin.

For exhibits we should like pictures of club officers, prize winners, and club activities. These should also be sent to Miss Newell, with complete information on the back of each one.

Mrs. Annie Ford Godbey, regent, Fort Chiswell Chapter, Bristol, Tenn., writes that she reads with interest all articles in the Magazine pertaining to Junior American Citizens. She has had charge of the Constitution Day

program in her local school for several years. Her object has been to arrange a program that will give the children better understanding of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights and in which all the children may participate. She sent a copy of her program for 1960, setting forth facts about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

A new club has been organized in the District of Columbia at the Perry Elementary School in an all-boy class. They call themselves "The Pioneers." This club is sponsored by Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter. The eight clubs (all 5th and 6th grades) of Stanton Elementary School held an assembly on February 18, 1960, in observance of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin. A motion picture of the life of Benjamin Franklin was shown, and a member of each club related an incident in his life. Christmas parties were given for these clubs, sponsored by eight local D.A.R. chapters. At Thanksgiving and again at Christmas the members of these clubs collected food for baskets for the less fortunate.

In the March issue of the Magazine, Mrs. MacKenzie, National Chairman, will give the date, time, and place of J.A.C. meetings during Continental Congress, also information about the J.A.C. workshop.

KATE DUNCAN SMITH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

*By Walter N. Cary,
Executive Secretary.*

Kate Duncan Smith, D.A.R. School

The Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School alumni banquet of May 14, 1959, was the first of its kind ever held by the school and was attended by approximately 500 people, most of whom were graduates. Many of these former students were out-of-State residents and had driven long distances with their families in order to be present. This splendid response was most gratifying to D.A.R. and school officials and proved again that Kate Duncan Smith is truly a unique educational institution and that no one appreciates this more than the graduates themselves.

A delicious meal was served in the Helen Pouch Luncheon.

Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Chairman of the Board of Trustees at K.D.S., introduced the D.A.R. guests; these included: Mrs. Thomas R. Navin, Tucson, Ariz., a newly elected member of the board; Mrs. Oscar Horton, member of the board from Guntersville, Ala.; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, member of the board from Salem, Va.; Mrs. John C. McDermott, Alabama Second Vice-Regent, Guntersville, Ala.

J. O. Hammer, Principal and School Director, talked briefly and gave the alumni a cordial welcome. Elmer N. Wright of the class of 1936 was master of ceremonies. Truman Wright, class of 1953, gave the invocation. Mrs. Laverne Click, a member of the first graduating class of 1931, gave a brief welcoming address. The only other member of the class of 31 was Mrs. Louise Kennamer Barkley, recently featured in the D.A.R. News Alumni Honor Roll Section.

J. Oran Hardin of Ballawin, Md., member of the class of '42, gave an interesting and informative address on the need for an active alumni organization. He stressed the necessity for leadership and a positive program that would benefit the school. Mr. Hardin emphasized the ever-increasing demand for higher education and said he felt that the D.A.R. might well give some future consideration to the possibility of providing advanced educational training for the youth of Gunter Mountain.

The main address of the evening was given by Dr. H. Jean Gayle, a member of the class of '41. Dr. Gayle, a dentist of Warrior, Ala., is an active leader in the religious and civic work of his community. He is deacon and superintendent of the adult department of Sunday School in the First Baptist Church of Warrior, district governor of Lions International, neighborhood chairman of Boy Scouts, and vice president of the Alabama Chapter, American Society of Dentistry for Children.

Dr. Gayle pointed to the improved roads, school facilities, and higher standard of living on Gunter Mountain today as contrasted to the time when he was growing up. He gave the D.A.R. School a great deal of credit for the unusual progress that has been made on the mountain and especially for the outstanding educational opportunities it has provided to the youth of this area, who otherwise would have definitely been slighted. The speaker said that he probably wouldn't have finished high school had it not been for Kate Duncan Smith School.

Following Dr. Gayle's address, the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Alumni Association was formally organized, and the following officers were elected: President, John David Morrow, class of '43 and at present Deputy Chief of Missile Section, Redstone Arsenal; vice president, R. B. Derrick, class of '39, of the Derrick Real Estate Agency, Scottsboro, Ala.; secretary, Elmer N. Wright, class of '36, now Marshall County Health Officer; treasurer, Miss Ruth Gayle, class of '46, an employee of the First National Bank of Guntersville.

It was unanimously and enthusiastically decided that the Alumni Association meeting at Kate Duncan Smith would henceforth be an annual affair. At the conclusion of the program, many took "a sentimental journey" through the main building and various classrooms before departing for home.

With a missile official at the helm and a real estate man to assist, no one doubted that the alumni association would soon have a positive program underway.

WALTER N. CARY, Executive Secretary
Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School
Grant, Alabama

Honoring

Col. Geo. Moffett Chapter N. S. D. A. R.

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Southwest Division

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General Washington

(Continued from page 74)

West Point in the vicinity of this place, where I make my own Quarters.

Disappointed of the second division of French troops but more especially in the naval superiority, which was the pivot upon which everything turned, we have been compelled to spend an inactive campaign after a flattering prospect at the opening of it, and vigorous struggles to make it a decisive one on our part. Later, we have been forced to be spectators of a succession of detachments from the army at New York, in aid of Lord Cornwallis, while our naval weakness, and the political dissolution of a large part of our army, puts it out of our power to counterattack them at the southward, or take advantage of them here.

The movements of Lord Cornwallis during the last month or two have been retrograde; what turn the late reinforcements which have been sent to him may give to his affairs remains to be known.

With the greatest esteem and respect,
Dear Sir,

Yr, most obed. and hble. serv.,
G^d Washington

President Washington, addressing both Houses of the Congress of the United States, 7 December, 1796:

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars, in which a state is in itself a party. But, besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war.

To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, leave no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure, and our citizens exposed to the calamities from which numbers of them have just been relieved.

These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a Navy. The increasing progress of their navigation promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen; and their means, in other respects, favor the undertaking. It is an encouragement, likewise, that their particular situation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable to begin, without delay, to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war; and to proceed in the work, by degrees, in proportion, as our resources shall render it practicable, without inconvenience; so that a future war in Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state, in which it was found by the present.

¹Goldsborough's, The United States Naval Chronicle, Washington, 1824. President Washington was speaking to the Congress concerning the treaties with Tunis and Tripoli.

NATIONAL DEFENSE LUNCHEON

A panel discussion by prominent patriots, followed by a question and answer period, will be the feature of the National Defense Committee Luncheon to be held Monday, April 17, 1961, at the Sheraton Park Hotel at 12 o'clock. Have you made your reservation?

Send your check NOW, \$5.00 per person, to Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Chairman of Arrangements, c/o Business Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Advance reservations will close Friday noon, April 14. Only a limited number of tickets will be available at the Committee table in the basement of the Administration Building Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

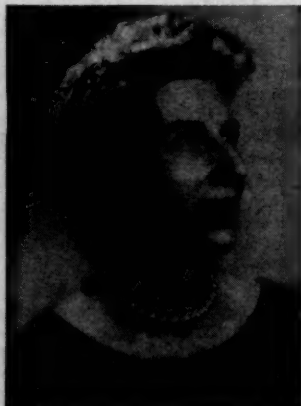
HOUSTON REGENTS



MRS. DOUGLAS EDMAN
Lady Washington Chapter
Organized Nov. 14, 1899



MRS. W. A. REITER
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter
Organized May 20, 1913



MRS. GEORGE L. BARR
Alexander Love Chapter
Organized Oct. 19, 1923



MRS. CARLOS R. HAMILTON
Samuel Sorrell Chapter
Organized April 15, 1926



MRS. LOY H. RANDALL
Ann Poage Chapter
Organized April 13, 1940

1960



MRS. R. B. SPARKS
Tejas Chapter
Organized May 21, 1952

1961

IN MEMORIAM



MRS. J. WILLEY HARRIS

The John McKnitt Alexander Chapter, D.A.R., honors the memory of its beloved late Regent, Frances Skillman Harris, National No. 393366

For her devotion to the Chapter,

For her dedicated service in promoting the Historical, Educational and Patriotic objects of the National Society,

For her qualities as a devoted wife, a loving mother, a loyal friend and a patriotic American.

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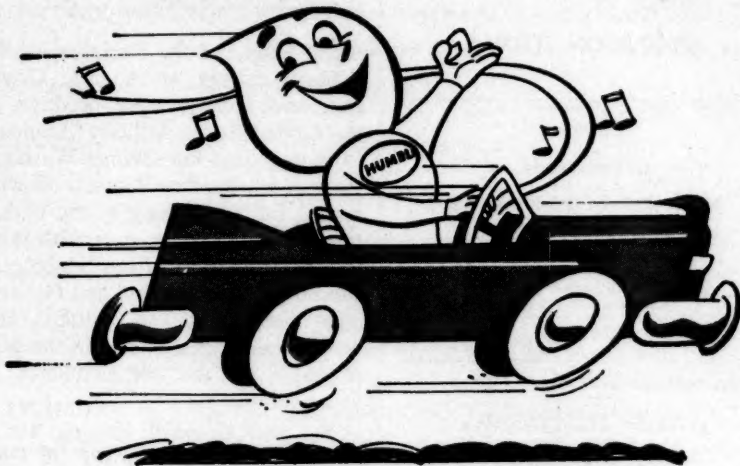
*A memorial to the heroes of that
battle*

Presentation of 50-Star Flag



From left to right: Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Regent of Massachusetts; Capt. I. Jerome O'Connor, Commanding Officer of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, admiring the new 50-star silk flag presented by Mrs. Herbert W. Jackson (right), State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee in honor of her mother, Mrs. A. G. Reynolds, a former member of Minute Man Chapter, Boston. The Color Guard of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company acted as bearers at the presentation at the State Fall Meeting in Swampscott, Mass., September 28.

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(Continued on page 140)

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Vice-Chairman National Honor

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and

Texas State Honor Roll Chairman

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Honoring Past Regents

Lucy Meriwether Chapter

Laredo, Texas

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*Please include your
address on all letters.*

MARTHA McCRAW CHAPTER

D.A.R.

Invites you to attend

THE ANNUAL HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE

APRIL 22 & 23, 1961

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Courtesy of
NATHANIEL DAVIS CHAPTER
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NATHANIEL WINSTON CHAPTER
Cleburne, Texas

POCAHONTAS CHAPTER
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Honoring

MRS. EDGAR RYERSON RIGGS

Retiring State Regent of Texas

Prudence Alexander Chapter

Dallas

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RIO GRANDE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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SAMUEL PAUL DINKINS CHAPTER
Kilgore, Texas

Greetings from
SARAH ROBINSON ERWIN CHAPTER
Breckenridge, Texas

Greetings from
WILLIAM SCOTT CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Bryan, Texas

George Washington

Colonial Soldier

(Continued from page 68)

and to ready himself for his destiny
at the age of 43.

Indeed, a study of the career of George Washington, Colonial soldier, does reveal the fact that this period of service, which he began as a novice with only the military tradition of his people and a deep love for it as his only equipment, was the fertile soil in which grew the germs that flowered so strikingly in the after years. Napoleon could claim the efficient cadetship at Brienne and the École Militaire at Paris; Marlborough had the Duke of York as his mentor; Wellington could boast of his train-

MARTHA LAIRD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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Honors Revolutionary Ancestor
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from his daughter—Mrs. J. R. Moore, Omaha, Texas

In Memoriam
ADDIE HIGHTOWER CAMPBELL
1877-1960
Winnsboro, Texas

MARY JANE DAVIS LIDE
Dec. 22, 1869-Oct. 3, 1958
Martha Laird Chapter
Mt. Pleasant, Texas

ing at Eton and the discipline of the military college at Angers; Grant, Lee, and Jackson were products of the United States Military Academy at West Point; but George Washington was educated on forest trails with savage Indians lurking in the underbrush, in his headquarters with face-to-face opposition from ambitious, subordinate inefficiency, and Government interference and pettiness, and on the line of march and in the heat of battle by the obstructionism of lesser minds.

Yet that Colonial training was a means of fitting him for the dire conditions of Valley Forge and Morristown, for the skillful maneuvering of his troops at Trenton and Princeton, for meeting the treason of an Arnold and the chicanery of a Conway, for the humility of defeat at the Brandywine and the mastery at Monmouth, and for the necessary cooperation with foreign allies, especially the French at Yorktown.

In conclusion, well has Douglas Southall Freeman said of him,²

While some of the young planters . . . had crossed the Atlantic to the universities and to the Inns of Court, he had been attending the difficult schools of the soldier. Often he complained of the poverty of its resources and many times he threatened to leave it; but he adhered to its curriculum because he loved the life and because both its exactions and its rewards had challenged the deep impulses of his soul.

June 16, 1775, was Col. George Washington's graduation day. With his commission as General of the Continental Army, he went to his great task; just ahead were Dorchester Heights, Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Morristown, Brandywine, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Yorktown. Out of the crucible of war was born a Flag with 13 stripes and 13 stars, a new Nation.

²Freeman, D. S., *George Washington*, Vol. 2, p. 368.

Greetings from
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With the Chapters

(Continued from page 97)

Lt. Col. James McCall is the ancestor who qualified the six new members for entrance into Abigail Wright Chamberlin Chapter. He led South Carolina troops from 1771 to 1780. The McCalls were Scotch Presbyterians who first came to Pennsylvania, then Virginia, then South Carolina. They were accompanied by the Calhoun and Harris families. A D.A.R. chapter in Washington, D. C., is named for Col. James McCall.

The sextet of new members includes Mrs. Augusta Stanley Adams, Honorary State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Francis Holmes, her daughter; Mrs. Edward L. Beach and Mrs. Jack L. Graves, her granddaughters; Mrs. Logan E. Owen, her niece; and Mrs. Nelson Rutledge, her grandniece. The four older women mentioned above were born in or near Dublin, Ga.; now they and their children (10 in all) are living within 35 miles of Melbourne.—Logan Owen, Jr.

(Continued on page 128)

Honoring Mrs. C. C. Adams, Regent
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Best wishes to LADY WASHINGTON Chapter, D.A.R.
from



5111 San Jacinto Bldg., Houston 2, Texas

(Continued from page 92)

Whereas the more fully we understand and appreciate our history and heritage the more we will be able to prove worthy of it; and

Whereas the need was never more acute for encouraging study and recognition of the greatness that is America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That February of each year is hereby designated as American History Month, and the President of the United States is requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe such month in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

George Washington

(Continued from page 70)

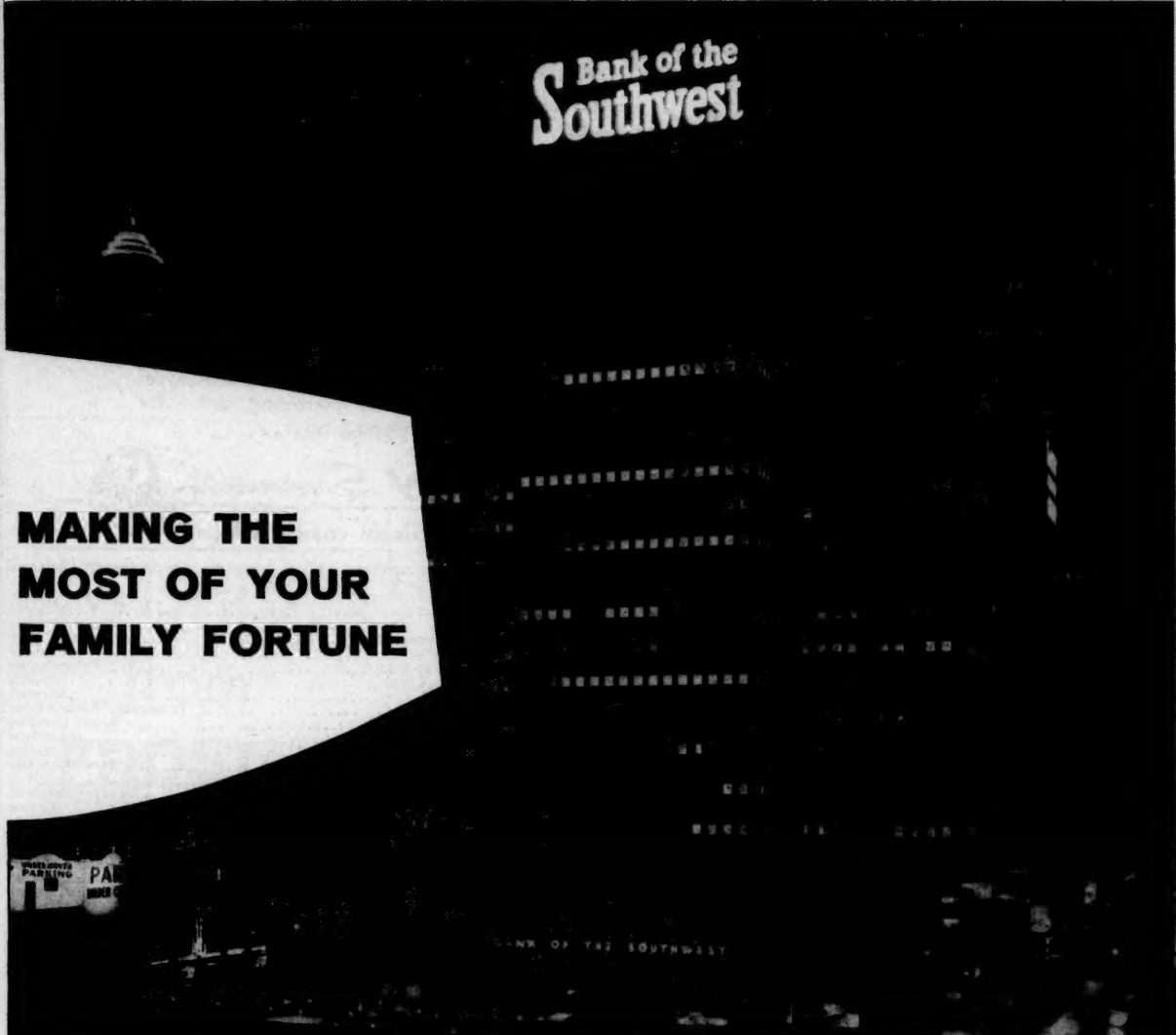
America who have lacked fidelity to our institutions. There are a few now and they are intellectually under the domination of a foreign ideology.

No one lacking fidelity or loyalty to our republican institutions should be entrusted with any office either civilian or military. This fidelity or loyalty cannot be developed by mere pomp and ceremony or by clever use of flags, music, pledges or slogans. Neither can we assume that loyalty

is an inherited trait. It must be cultivated by positive instruction continued over an indefinite future. Everyone should be taught the principles which have shaped United States history and the armed forces have a role to play in this themselves.

The importance of instruction in United States history is well illustrated in the report of a military historian who examined former prisoners of war after the Korean conflict. He has reported that all who successfully resisted the communist enemy's efforts to break them down "unanimously placed the knowledge of American history uppermost."

At last the armed forces have recognized the importance of teaching American history. The instruction at West Point and in the ROTC now includes a course in American military history and the training of enlisted men also touches upon American military history. If continued this instruction should stimulate loyalty to our institutions. But this instruction must be carried on indefinitely. Each new generation must learn and understand the story if American leadership is to preserve the wonderful heritage left by Washington and many other leaders of the past.



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By Mrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.

National Vice Chairman, D.A.R., C.A.R. Committee, and Senior State President of Maryland, N. S. C. A. R.

The battle against filth is a serious one—as serious as selling dope to children. As the mother of four children, three of whom are teenagers, I know the importance of this.

Obscene material is being spread across the United States in various forms—films, playing cards, comic books, photographs, and magazines. It is our responsibility, and we can help clear the field. Voluntary cooperation is needed now.

Former Postmaster General Arthur

E. Summerfield has informed the public by radio and TV programs—also has sent out all forms of material to magazines, newspapers, women's clubs etc. Now it is the job of parents, especially mothers, to carry on this task. If your son wants to send off money for a book, or a model car, check it first. There are companies that turn over their mailing lists to others, and in this way your son may get what he ordered and a lot more that you would not want him to read or see.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said in a recent issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin:

The time for half-hearted oblique action against depravity is past. Although this despicable trade reaps 500 million dollars a year, this diabolical business is costing the Nation much more than money. It is robbing our country and particularly our younger generation of decency—it is a seedbed for delinquency among juveniles and depravity among all ages.

Mr. Hoover further states:

This truly shocking and shameful state of affairs [referring to forcible rape, which in this country in 1958 occurred every 36 minutes] is made even more deplorable by the knowledge that sex crimes and obscene and vulgar literature often go hand in hand.

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(Continued on page 157)

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Texas Society Projects

(Continued from page 100)

ments of the Texas Society in the last 15 years.

The chartered bus trips to Continental Congress each spring are another accomplishment of this administration. The third of these trips will be made in April.

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3. Austin, Florence Marie
Pvt. William McDaniel, Maryland
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17. Lewis, Miss Mary Hazel
Major William Lightfoot, Virginia
18. Lofton, Mrs. Guy E. (Mary Mable Stemple)
Isaac Pierce Barber, Massachusetts
19. Luttrell, Mrs. James D., Sr. (Lela Frances Harrington)
William Edmunds, Virginia
20. McGowan, Mrs. Charles (Dorothy Mae Davis)
Pvt. Henry Weist, Pennsylvania
21. Murphree, Mrs. G. H. (Grace Simpson)
James Lord, III, Litchfield, Maine
22. Palmer, Mrs. Lorene Lewis (Lorene Lewis)
Major William Lightfoot, Virginia
23. Price, Mrs. Tom M. (Rosa Lee Kitchen)
Captain Benjamin Kitchen, Virginia
24. Reiser, Mrs. Lewis W. (Thomasina Messer)
Pvt. Christopher Horn, Pennsylvania
25. Ripley, Mrs. George A. (Katie Tucker Rice)
Lt. Henry Grider, Pa. & Kentucky
26. Scales, Miss Charlotte Dalton
Pvt. Daniel McKinney, Virginia
27. Scales, Mrs. Dalton (Leta Garver)
Pvt. Daniel McKinney, Virginia
28. Schieffer, Mrs. Edwin C. (Buena Vista LaGow)
Pvt. John Carmichael, Pennsylvania
29. Shelton, Miss Minerva Catherine
Brig. Gen. Levi Casey, South Carolina
30. Shoecraft, Mrs. Warren A. (Emily Bess Greer)
Major Peter Norton, Massachusetts
31. Tuck, Mrs. Edward Fenton (Jeanette Florence Lewis)
Major William Lightfoot, Virginia
32. Ware, Mrs. Frank E. (Lillian Juanita Orr)
Pvt. James Orr, Virginia
33. Wiesenborn, Mrs. Otto L. (Mary Z.)
Major Reubin Corburn, Me. & Mass.
34. Williams, Mrs. Stanley Albert (Edith Ellen Lewis)
Major William Lightfoot, Virginia
35. Williamson, Miss Carrie Elizabeth
William Goode, Virginia

Presidio La Bahia—Fort Defiance — has been historically known since 1722. La Bahia, Mission Espirito Santo, and Nuestra Senora del Rosari were established under Spanish protection in 1749 here in Goliad. Mission La Bahia is still used today for religious purposes. The Mission Espirito Santo was restored during the nineteen thirties. Only the ruins of Mission Rosario remain today.

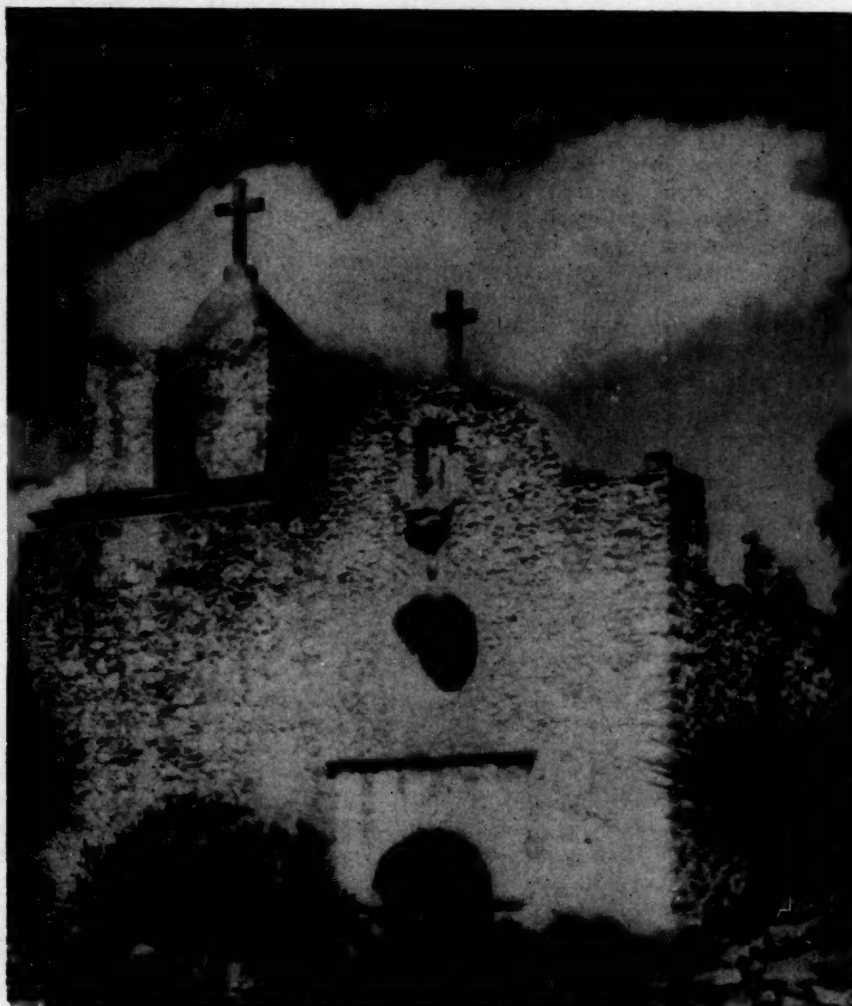
Many battles for the control of historic La Bahia have been fought and six flags have flown over this fort. The flag of Goliad is said to have been the first flag of Texas Independence. This flag is a banner of seven red and six white stripes with a large field of blue. On its field of blue are a bared arm and sword, and on the middle white stripe is inscribed the word "INDEPENDENCE".

Goliad was an important military objective throughout the period of the Texas Revolution. It was the scene of repeated attacks and defenses. Mission La Bahia located a short distance south of the San Antonio River is the presidio where Colonel Fannin and his men were held under guard before their mass slaughter. The slaying of Fannin and his men after their surrender at the battle with Mexican forces on the banks of Coletto Creek generated a fury that drove the Texas Army under General Sam Houston to the culminating victory at San Jacinto. "REMEMBER GOLIAD" and "REMEMBER ALAMO" were the battle cries of the San Jacinto fight.

Close by La Bahia is the burial ground of the slain heroes, 330 of them put to death. Above their mass grave is a large memorial structure erected in their honor by the State as part of the State's observance of the centennial of TEXAS INDEPENDENCE.

THE GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, VICTORIA, TEXAS, expressed their gratitude to The First National Bank of Goliad, to the ladies of The Goliad County Historical Society, and the two ladies of Berclair, Goliad County, for their generous contributions that made it possible to present this memorial page in this special Texas issue which is sponsored by the Texas D.A.R. Daughters. The Governor of the state has designated the month of February as "Texas History Month."

This page is dedicated to the memory of Colonel James W. Fannin Jr., and his valiant men who fell with him, Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836.



**NUESTRA SENORA
LA BAHIA, FORT DEFIANCE, GOLIAD, TEXAS**

Come, Visit Our City and Its Historic Missions.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

by Gertrude A. MacPeck

National Chairman, DAR Magazine Committee

SINCE November 8, the press and people in general have been voicing concern about the Electoral College. "It should be done away with." "It should be reformed." "We should have direct vote by the people." "We should have a proportional vote." "This was a good system in the horse-and-buggy days, but we ought to bring it up to date."

The Wall Street Journal commented:

This system works remarkably well . . . Abolishing it would be one more blow at the Federal structure, one more step toward centralization of power in the National Government.

The Christian Science Monitor states that:

A bill of this intent will almost certainly come before Congress next year. Whether it gains the necessary two-thirds votes of both houses will depend largely upon the determination of voters to write their Congressmen then with as much fervor as they answered Gallup pollsters now.

The November Gallup Poll shows that 50 percent of the public favors a change of the system for electing Presidents and only 28 percent favors retention of the present State-winner-take-all approach.

Before we start writing letters to editors and Congressmen and join in the press barrage, let's take another look and do some individual thinking.

This election was the closest since 1876; but if proportional voting had been the rule, the result would have been the same, although the electoral votes would have been closer.

Our Founding Fathers had difficulty in determining how the President was to be elected. There were no political parties; the vote was for the man. More than 30 distinct votes were taken upon methods by which to choose a President.

Gouverneur Morris and a few other delegates wanted *direct election by the people* but aroused little enthusiasm, because most believed that the voters, scattered thinly over what seemed to be a large area, would be unable to inform themselves about the candidates as communication was slow or nonexistent. The delegates of small States thought that the larger States would have too great an ad-

vantage, and it was feared that direct popular election would result in the triumph of demagogues—those speakers who make capital of social discontent to gain political influence.

Development of the Electoral College

Election by the Congress was widely favored, especially by those who believed that the President was merely an officer to execute the laws made by the Congress. This plan was twice adopted—once unanimously. But the idea grew that there should be a balance of power between the Congress and the Executive which could not be maintained if the President were to be elected by the Congress; hence ideas turned to a plan of election *by the people, not directly*, but through representatives of the States meeting as an *Electoral College*.

Alexander Hamilton borrowed the idea from Maryland, which, by its Constitution of 1776, had a body of electors who, every 5 years, chose the members of its upper branch of the Legislature. It was expected that the electors would be the most capable, far-seeing, and trustworthy men in their States. Every elector was to be a free agent, deciding for himself which candidate was best qualified.

The scheme worked in 1789 and in 1792, when every elector wrote Washington's name on his ballot. In 1796, 13 men received votes; and in 1800, every elector but one wrote down the names of Jefferson, Burr, Adams, or Pinckney. By this time two distinct political parties had evolved, and each took steps in advance of the election to sell its candidates to the people. This defeated the purpose of the Electoral College as it existed, because, instead of exercising independent judgment, the electors merely certified the wishes of the people in their States. The election was a tie between Jefferson and Burr. Jefferson was a narrow winner in the Electoral College. This situation resulted in the 12th amendment, adopted in 1804, providing that hereafter the electors should name the person voted as President and also the person voted as Vice President.

Close Elections in the Past

In 1824, in a spirited contest, there were four candidates, none receiving a majority. Andrew Jackson polled the highest popular vote; John Quincy Adams, second highest; Henry Clay finished a poor third, and W. H. Crawford was fourth. In the House Clay swung his votes to Adams and became his Secretary of State. However, in 1828 and 1832, Andrew Jackson came back to win both the popular and electoral majorities.

There have been other times. In 1876 Tilden won 184 undisputed electoral votes, Hayes 164. But from four States with 21 electoral votes—Oregon, Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana—came conflicting returns, Tilden lacked one vote for a majority, which meant that if any of these States swung his way, he was elected. The Senate was Republican; the House was Democratic; and the rules required that no electoral vote whose validity was questioned should be counted, unless the two houses, acting separately, should concur. This was a hopeless situation, so the rule was repealed; and, after much controversy, an electoral commission of five senators, five representatives and five justices of the Supreme Court was created to examine and to decide the disputes. It so happened that there were eight Republicans and seven Democrats, and every contest was decided for Hayes, a Republican who was declared elected without a vote to spare! The country did not know until 2 days before the scheduled inaugural who the President was to be. Perhaps the Kennedy-Nixon election is the closest to this situation.

Preservation of the Two-Party System

The argument for reforming the Electoral College is made to encourage the growth of a responsible two-party system in all States. One point is cited that "Why be a Democrat in Vermont or a Republican in Georgia? Your vote doesn't count, as the minority vote is so small it carries no weight." Well—why doesn't the minority group attempt to get some attractive candidates, and organize and sell its party in those States, instead of accepting a defeatist attitude? Under the present winner-take-all system, it is said that tightly organized ethnic minority groups wield power

(Continued on page 156)

Honoring

MRS. RICHARD E. LIPSCOMB

State Regent of South Carolina



South Carolina Daughters proudly and affectionately dedicate this page to the State Society's distinguished Daughter, Margaret Smith Lipscomb, candidate for Vice President General, April 1961.

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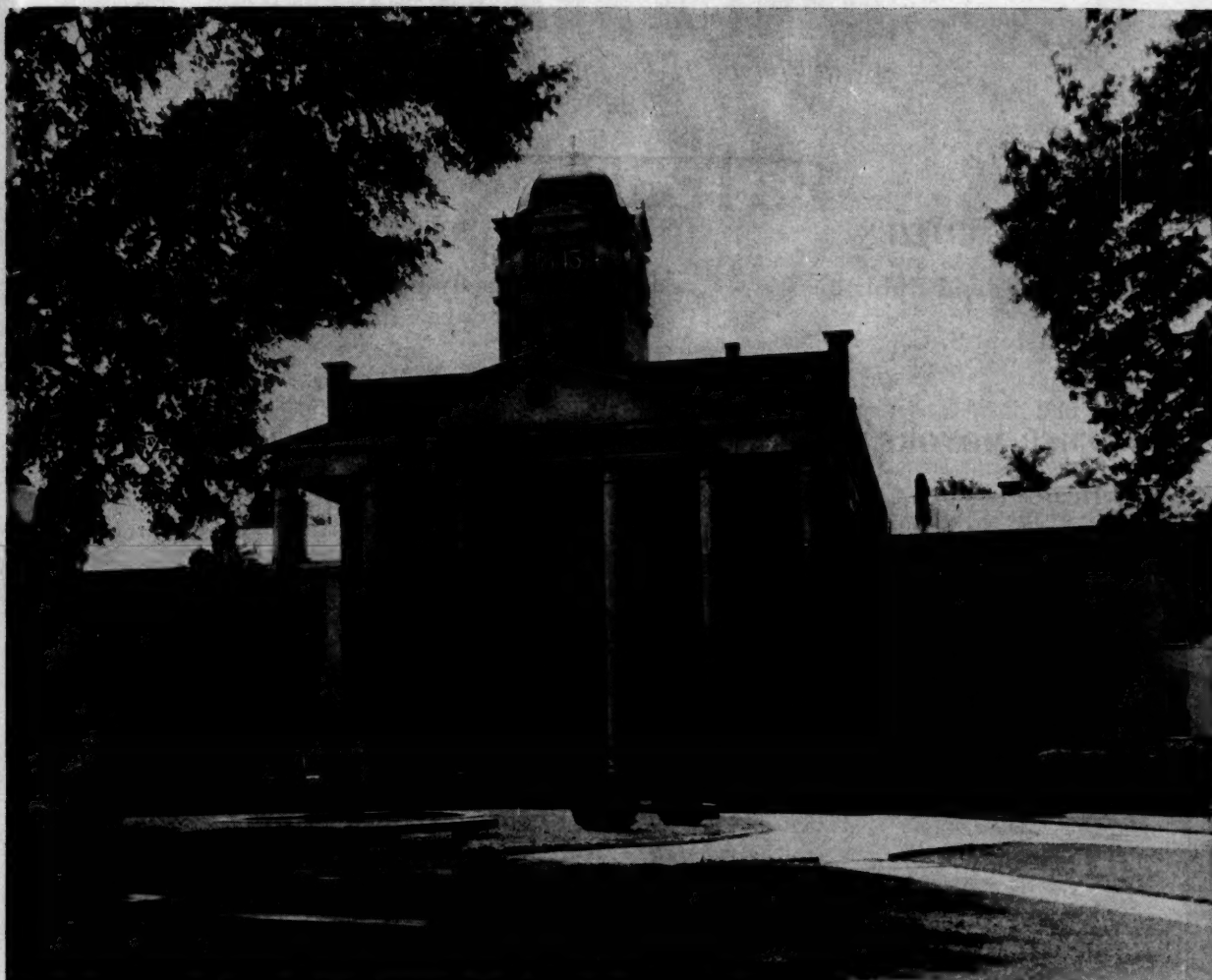
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Bennettsville, S. C.

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GAFFNEY, S. C.

LIMESTONE COLLEGE



The Administration Hall shown above is one of the buildings on the beautiful campus of Limestone College in Gaffney, South Carolina.

This college for women, established in 1845 by Dr. Thomas Curtis, eminent Oxford University scholar and minister, assisted by his son, Dr. William Curtis, is a fully accredited four-year liberal arts college located in the unrivalled Piedmont section of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with accommodations for 450 students.

The charming old school has had a high intellectual and cultural tone from its beginning, and continues to provide a sound progressive educational program designed to prepare young women to accept the responsibilities and the privileges of leadership in a changing social order.

The building in the background of the above picture is the Cooper Dormitory, named for the great New York philanthropist, founder of Cooper Union in New York City, who was one of the benefactors of Limestone College.

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MRS. RICHARD EDWARD LIPSCOMB

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CONGRESS CONCESSIONS EASE GIFT SHOPPING

By **Pauline W. Bishop** (Mrs. Henry F.),
In Charge of Concessions

Have you a list of loved ones to remember with gifts from your trip to Washington for D.A.R. Congress next April? Of course you have, just like all other Congress-bound Daughters. So, the easy way to fill this need is to visit the Concession Committee's "shopping center" in the Ladies' Lounge on the lower level of Constitution Hall. You will find there a pleasant variety of items—imports, coats of arms, heraldic jewelry, ceramics, dolls, handmade set jewelry, candies, charcoal etchings and oil paintings, books, stationery, flags, hosiery, and on and on, as well as the wares produced by Crossnore, Hillside, and St. Mary's Indian School. We know you will be pleased with these shopping opportunities so easily reached.

In addition, your purchases will help defray some of the expenses of Congress, since the rental fee and the 10 percent of sales and orders from concessionaires (except the D.A.R. schools and St. Mary's) are used for this purpose. Three feet of rental space costs \$10; at this rate the Concessions Committee collected \$282.50 last year. From the 10 percent commission on sales and orders, \$562.09 was earned, and the grand total was \$844.59. This was most gratifying to everyone, and especially to the Concessions Committee, whose efforts in planning and operating the center were many. They arranged the rentals, supplied copies of rules, provided admission cards, and arranged parking spaces for the concessionaires: they marked tables and checked them frequently to collect sales slips, and helped man the concessions from early morning to late night.

Enthusiastic plans are under way for the 1961 Congress, and the Committee hopes everyone will plan to visit their "shopping center" early in the week to see what is available and then come back often to fill all gift needs and fill the Committee's cash registers to overflowing!

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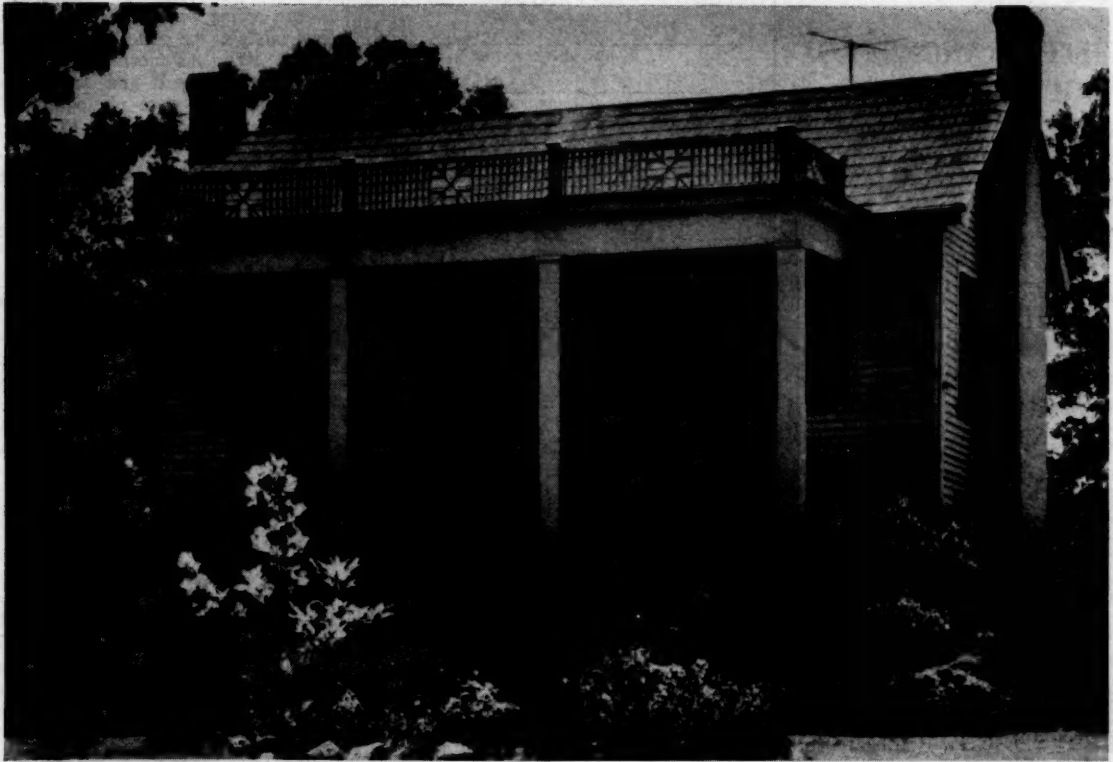
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Woodruff's Colonial-Style home, built along the lines of Mt. Vernon, is more than 100 years old. Erected on a four acre lot, the house is surrounded by an old-fashioned garden which lends a touch of beauty to the site.

The Mary Musgrove Chapter, D.A.R., wishes to thank these sponsors:

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With The Chapters

(Continued from page 111)

Jacksonville (Jacksonville, Fla.). As it begins its new season, Jacksonville Chapter, oldest and among the largest in Florida, looks back with pride on the achievements of the past year. Our greatest objectives have been National Defense and education.

Last year, in September, we were able to place an article about our two D.A.R. Schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, in the *Florida Times-Union*. This was illustrated by a 3-inch-long, 4-column-wide photograph. We received an award at the State Conference for this article, as it was about *What the Daughters Do*. This award will now be a regular feature, to be known as the *Mae Stewart Award*, as it was created by our recently elected Vice President General, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart.

Also in September we conducted Constitution Week publicity. A well-framed picture of the signing of the Constitution was presented to our County Board of Commissioners by our regent, Mrs. Carrington Barrs, and members of her board. This commission is housed in the County Court House, so a two-column photograph appeared in our biggest daily, the *Times-Union*; we were listed in the daily column, *What's Doing in Jacksonville*, and appeared on both television stations. Thus we reminded the whole city of Jacksonville that it was Constitution Week.

Our program for the year included such outstanding speakers as Don Bell, Gen. Sumpter Lowry, and George Stallings (Representative from Duval County to our

State Legislature). Generally our programs were on National Defense subjects.

Last spring we were given the honor of entertaining the Florida State Board, D.A.R. After the morning meeting, members of this board and our regent and State Historian were photographed reading from an old diary of 1776 in which were the words.

This day the last day of Liberty if the Stamp Act takes place. Long to be remembered.

A committee was formed a year ago to study Metro. After a year of study and research this committee made up a folder for distribution, which has been very successful in educating people in regard to this matter. We have been able to pin down actual results in the refusal of Urban Renewal, in voting against merging, and in the decision of people to retain their voting rights. This chapter paid for the first 2,000 folders, distributed by the chairman of the committee as an individual, and upon whom all responsibility lies. A third thousand was paid for by a donation from the Katherine Livingston Chapter and a personal donation from a Jacksonville Chapter member. Distribution was made through the president of the Democratic Women's Club and the Republican Women's Club. The Coalition of Patriotic Societies in Tampa took 500 folders to mail over the State. We have had requests from Palm Beach, Tampa, and Daytona, for this information as agents from "Terrible 1313" beset us on every side.

This winter our programs are all National Defense or educational, beginning in October with a speaker from our educational television station, Greg Heimer. In November Capt. T. W. Hopkins, commanding officer of Cecil Field Naval Air Station, will talk to us. American Indian Month a speaker from our Dania Seminole Indian Reservation will tell us of his problems. Lacy Mahon, County Solicitor, will inform us regarding county crime. American History Month our State Regent, Mrs. George C. Estill, will address us, and a skit will be given by our C.A.R. group, the Princess Malee Society. Holcomb Kerns, News Bureau, University of Florida, will speak on the *Challenge Facing Our Universities* in March. At our birthday luncheon in April Mrs. John R. Witt will speak on *Know Your Textbooks*. In May Joseph B. Mallard will speak on *Civic Government Today*.

This year we have made a student loan to an outstanding high school student who now attends Jacksonville University and given a scholarship to Billy Cypress, Seminole Indian of Dania Reservation.

Our Press Relations chairman is running a column on National Defense in two weeklies under the title *Wake Up, Americans*. She does this as an individual. —Elizabeth Lewis Heath.

Hart (Winchester, Ky.). Recently the chapter placed a beautiful, antique cherry table and chair in the Historic Room of the Winchester Public Library in honor of Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent of the Kentucky Society and member of Hart Chapter. The Historic Room is sponsored

(Continued on page 142)

Honoring

MRS. RICHARD E. LIPSCOMB

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE REGENT

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James F. Risher, *President*

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**Camden Military
Academy**

Camden, South Carolina

James F. Risher, *President*

Lanning P. Risher, *Headmaster*

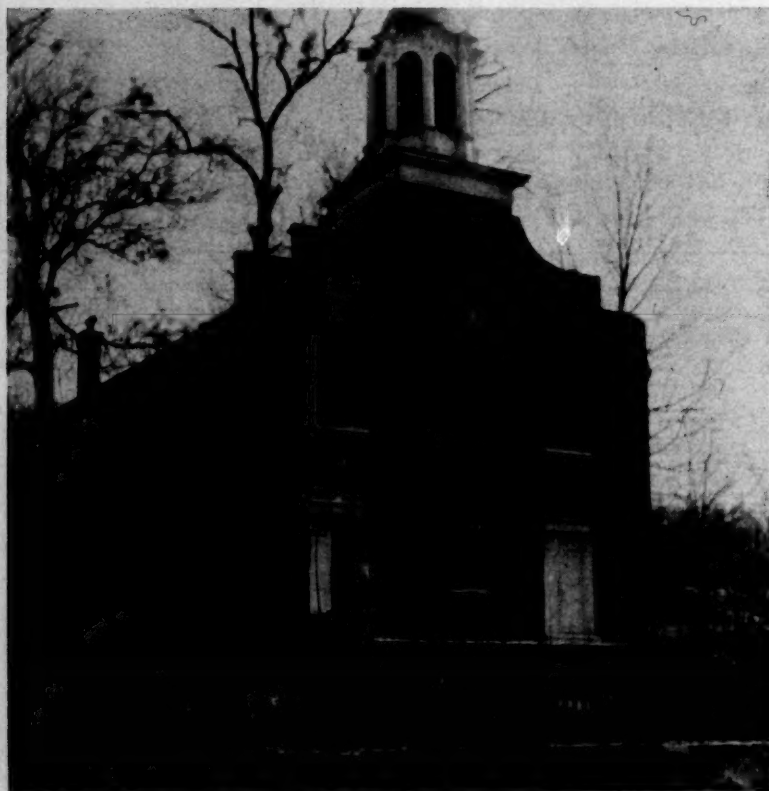
The National Park Service is seeking offers from qualified firms or individuals to provide and operate ferryboat service for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina, from the mainland city of Charleston. Fort Sumter will be highlighted during observation of the Civil War Centennial.

NOTE: Please do not send in newspaper clippings and similar material and ask the Magazine Staff to convert them into chapter reports. Our workload is so heavy that we have no time to prepare such material.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD

By Florence Sillers (Mrs. Harry C.) Ogden

Mississippi Delta Chapter, Rosedale, Miss.



Old Presbyterian Church at Old Rodney, Miss.

Hidden away in the wooded hills of Mississippi between Vicksburg and Natchez, in the ghost town of Old Rodney, stands an ancient Presbyterian church, built in 1829 and dedicated to "the Glory of God."

This church, of red, home-burned brick with white wood trim, is a little architectural gem. It has two beautiful fanlighted doorways, arched windows with hand-blown glass panes, and louvered shutters. A graceful, hand-wrought, iron fence encloses the churchyard. An unusual hexagonal cupola tops the structure and houses the bell, whose silver tones can be heard for miles around on a clear Sunday morning. One thousand silver dollars went into its casting.

The interior has hardly been changed from the day it was built. There is an aisle down each side, with pews between. These 130-year-old pews, enclosed by doors, are very lovely.

To reach the old ghost town one follows a meandering graveled road. The wheels of a century of travel have cut deep into the hillsides. High, wooded banks rise on each side; in the spring they are drifted with dogwood blossoms, and the smell of honeysuckle is sweet on the air.

Suddenly, at the end of the sweep of a long hill, there is Rodney, dusty and crumbling into decay. It was once a hustling, bustling river town of 4000 souls. Today hardly a hundred people live there.

The valiant little church stands among its dreams, its back to the hillside where lies its congregation, remembered only by the names on the tombstones. The church faces a woodland flat. Time was when it looked out on the mighty Mississippi, busy artery of trade. But in 1870 the restless Father of Waters moved over in his bed 5 miles to the west and left the town isolated. The people moved away, and the little

town died. For years the steamboats, passing on the river, blew their whistles across the willows, a salute to the dying town.

Many famous people visited Rodney—Aaron Burr, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson. "Springfield," the house where Jackson married Rachel Robards, is still standing a few miles distant. Zachary Taylor was on his nearby plantation, Cypress Grove, when notified that he had been nominated for the Presidency of the United States. Jefferson Davis lived just up the river at Briarfield Plantation.

Rodney and the little church are full of history. During the Civil War the Federal gunboat, *U.S.S. Rattler*, lay off Rodney. On Sunday, September 12, 1863, the officers and crew attended services at the Presbyterian church.

Suddenly a Confederate officer appeared in the church doorway and demanded surrender, saying that the church was surrounded. Shots were fired, and bedlam broke loose. The congregation, mostly women, children, and seamen, fell to the floor and rolled under the pews.

One Rebel lady jumped up on a pew and cried out, "Glory to God!" Another fell out of a window backward; and one, who may be blushing in her grave, hid a handsome young Yankee seaman under her hoopskirt. The officers and 17 seamen were captured.

The skeleton crew on the *Rattler* heard the commotion and let loose its big guns. A cannon ball tore through the facade of the church, and its scar is clearly discernible today. The Confederates sent a message to the *Rattler*, saying if the shelling did not cease, they would hang every prisoner in their charge. The shelling ceased.

The little church "erected to the Glory of God" still stands. Like the "Rock of Ages," it has withstood the tempests and the sunshine, shot and shell, time and misfortune. May it live on for another hundred years!

ATTENTION!

—Long-Time Subscribers

We hear that the Organizing Regent of Capt. John Holmes Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Pere J. (Maude Levering) Lawrence, has renewed her D.A.R. Magazine subscription for the 37th time. We will be glad to publish an "Honor Roll" of those who have subscribed for 35 years or more.

HONORING

MRS. LOUISE MOSELEY HEATON

STATE REGENT OF MISSISSIPPI

Member Rosannah Waters Chapter of Clarksdale, Mississippi



This tribute is made possible through the courtesy of the following firms of Clarksdale, Mississippi

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March 17th and 18th, 1961



**"GREENVILLE BRIDGE"
SPANS THE MISSISSIPPI AT GREENVILLE**

Greenville—county seat of Washington County, is one of the most attractive cities of the Delta noted for its beautiful gardens and wide tree-lined streets and true Southern Hospitality.

Greenville is on U.S. Highway 82 and State No. 1 and within twelve miles of the city are U.S. 61 and U.S. 65.

Population, 1960 Census, 41,318. Financial data—Three banks with total deposits of \$33,-329,331. Two building and loan associations with assets of \$8,275,810.

The Greenville Bridge is the only toll-free bridge between Memphis and Natchez.

Greenville's trade territory includes southeast Arkansas and northeast Louisiana and has a population exceeding 300,000 which places the city third in the state in retail sales. Wholesale area has a radius of 100 miles and population of 550,000.

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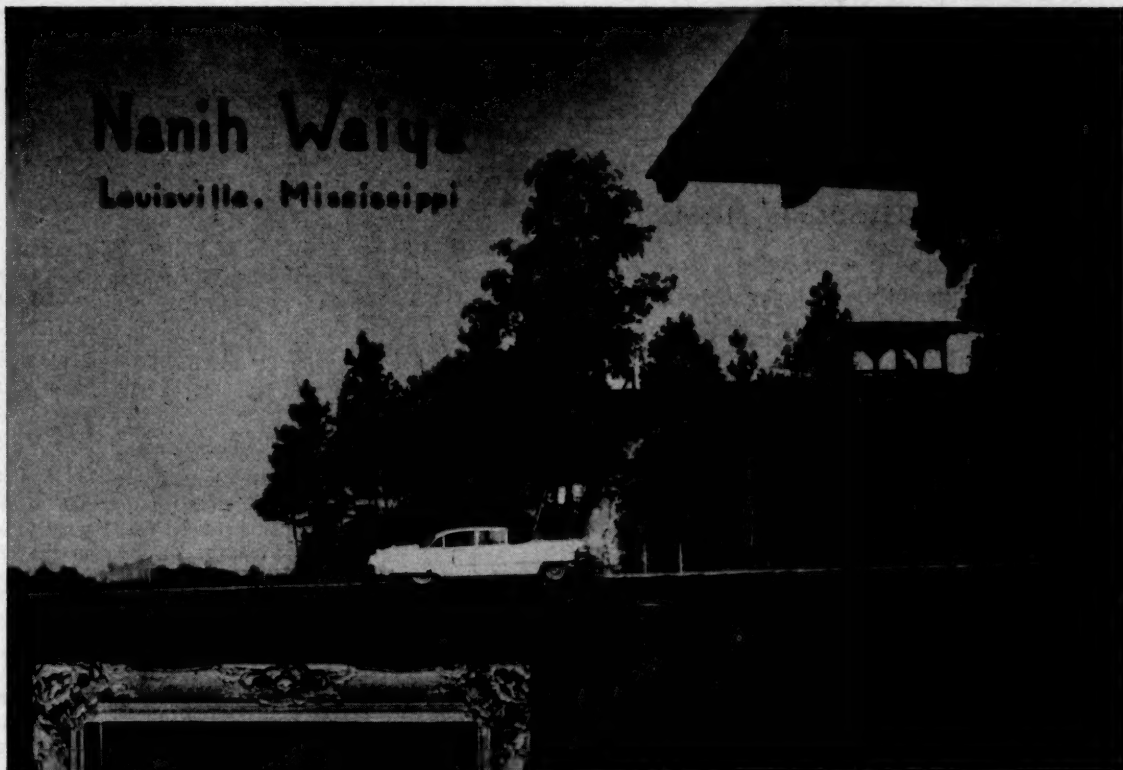
Photo & Hi-Fi Center

Greeting from

Belvidere Chapter and Advertisers

Nanah Waiya

Louisville, Mississippi



Mrs. William R. Parkes is the Organizing Regent of the Nanah Waiya Chapter. Organized in 1956 with thirteen members, the Chapter has now more than doubled in size and last year was listed on both the State and National Gold Honor Rolls.

The legendary birthplace of the Choctaw Indian Nation is an imposing mound located fifteen miles south of Louisville, Mississippi. For more than a hundred years it has been a well-known local landmark, but as time and neglect took their toll little remained by the 1950's to suggest the former glory of the great mound.

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When a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Louisville in 1956, it chose to be named "Nanah Waiya" for the historic old mound nearby. Thus began an exciting renaissance for the Choctaws' sacred bending hill.

A fifty-year-old idea of building a park around the mound was revived. A group of interested people under the sponsorship of the Winston County Chamber of Commerce formed the Nanah Waiya Park Development Association in 1957 and got to work. At the invitation of this association and Nanah Waiya Chapter, Mrs. S. T. Pilkinton, Vice-President General, N.S.D.A.R., who was then State Regent of Mississippi, addressed the legislature and appealed successfully for the establishment of the park. Nanah P. E. Waiya State Park became a reality.

Through the donation of much land and the purchase of some (completed in October 1960), the park now consists of two separate areas in which are located the great mound itself, the mysterious cave mounds with their possibility of pre-Indian culture, and the nearby Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty site where the Choctaw nation sold its vast lands to the United States in 1830, opening a large section of Mississippi to settlement.

Work is progressing rapidly today on the building of the park. Access roads have been built and restoration of the mound begun. Picnic shelters, tables, rest rooms, and a spacious museum building have been built. Plans for the near future include an elaborate outdoor pageant to be presented annually at the mound by the Choctaw Indians who still live in the area. Nanah Waiya State Park will soon be attracting visitors from all over the country.

Greetings to

JOHN ROLFE CHAPTER, D. A. R.

from

FORREST COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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We need your cooperation in sending in new or renewal subscriptions. Please send us both your given name and your married name to avoid errors in your subscription. Prior to this notice, we have had mix-ups as a result of two people having the same names, both from the same city.

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Indiana—History and Beauty, a gift of color slides from Calumet Chapter, East Chicago, Ind., may be ordered for chapter use from the Program Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The rental check for this interesting program is \$1.50, payable to the Treasurer General.

D. A. R.

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Welcome to
Historic Homes Pilgrimage
Holly Springs, Miss.
April 28th-30th

The Heritage for Which Our Children
Will Give Thanks

By Alma Glenn Ezell,
Capt. Alexander Quarrier Chapter,
Hollywood, Fla.

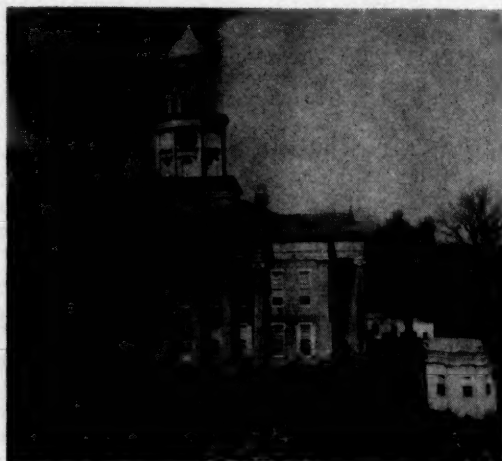
A free country, participation in government, great educational institutions, unlimited opportunities, vast resources—all these things come to mind immediately when one thinks of our American heritage. But I want to concentrate on the qualities in the characters of our forebears that produced these results.

First of all, the title set me to wondering whether our children or our grandchildren will ever know what their American heritage is. Freedom they know (sometimes too much), but the qualities that made our Nation survive and endure—do they know anything of these? I recently read a magazine article that takes a close look at the early days of our country and the men and women who, by their stamina, gave birth to our United States, and I wonder again if this generation has seen in us any evidence of that stamina and endurance and "will to survive" through hardships and self-denial.

From the rock at Plymouth there emanated ripples of great importance to the history of America, and it remains as a symbol that the colonization of New England was possible only if one had faith and endurance. I think that it is high time we, as a Nation, regain some of these qualities.

We have the Four Freedoms and are thankful for them, but do our children know anything of the struggles that produced them and how dearly they were won? And do they see in us the same principles and high ideals that our ancestors had, the strength of character that achieved these freedoms?

They have a great deal to give thanks for, inherited from the past, but I am concerned with the question of how they realize and pass on this heritage to the generation to come. Will they, through indulgence and indifference, forget the heritage that is theirs? In the last line of our National Anthem we sing of "the land of the free," but are we now "the home of the brave"? Except for material things, will our children know what to give thanks for? I wonder.



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(Crossroads of the South)

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Mississippi Society, D.A.R.

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Cotton Gin Port Chapter
Amory, Mississippi

Compliments of
DAVID HOLMES CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Indianola, Mississippi

Dancing Rabbit Chapter
Macon, Mississippi
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Mrs. W. W. Whitten
Mrs. E. T. George

Greetings from
DAVID REESE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Oxford, Mississippi

Greetings from
DOAKS TREATY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Canton, Mississippi

Greetings
DUCHESSE DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER
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Compliments of
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honors one of its charter members
MRS. MARY QUINN McKNIGHT

Greetings
NANOULA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Laurel, Mississippi

In loving memory of
MRS. W. E. SMYLYE - MRS. ORVILLE CLARK
Pushmataha Chapter, Meridian, Miss.

SAMUEL DALE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Meridian, Mississippi

Greetings from
UNOBEE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Taylorville, Mississippi

Fifth School Committee Bus Tour

(Continued from page 76)

Next morning, the President General was the Chapel speaker and gave an outstanding address, which received generous applause. Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, participated in the program and offered an appropriate and meaningful prayer.

CHAKCHIUMA CHAPTER

Greenwood, Mississippi

Located on two rivers, the Tallahatchie on the North and Yazoo running through the city. Near historic Fort Pemberton where the battleship "Star of the West" was sunk in the Tallahatchie during Civil War in an effort to form blockade against Federal troops entering Vicksburg by way of the Yazoo River.

Unique is this because at that point the two rivers are not more than a quarter of a mile apart, but the Tallahatchie wends its way eastward two miles to converge with the Yalobusha, flowing west to form the Yazoo, flowing south.

After chapel and breakfast in the dining hall, the Daughters toured the campus, visiting the library, the new dormitories, and the store. Soon after 11 A.M. the, by then, experienced travelers boarded the buses and settled down for the trip to Harrogate, Tenn., and Lincoln Memorial University. Since Harrogate is close to the Kentucky State line, there was much "line crossing" between there and Middlesboro, Ky., where the Tour was lodged.

At Lincoln Memorial University rainy weather appeared for the first time, making a tour of the lovely campus impracticable, but everyone visited the Lincolniana collection and the home of Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Provine, where Mrs. Provine was a gracious hostess at tea. After dinner, which was served by a group of students, Daughters were driven back to Middlesboro, where members of Kentucky Path Chapter entertained them at a reception at the Middlesboro Hotel.

Thursday morning the rain had gone, and only a few lowering clouds

dimmed the view as the buses climbed the mountains and then dropped down into the valley to Bristol, Tenn.-Va. Daughters from four Virginia and Tennessee chapters welcomed the travelers and were hostesses at luncheon at the Bristol Hotel. Here, too, many a mystery was solved at last. The "peanut game," played since the Tour left Washington, ended, and long-sought shells at last became known to their "peanuts."

Once the buses were boarded, the miles over another range of mountains slipped rapidly behind. At sunset the Tour reached the Roanoke Hotel. Again there were rush and bustle as rooms were assigned. In virtually no time everyone was ready to leave for the Roanoke Country Club, where hostesses from Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter were waiting. Dinner was gay and happy. Brief greetings were given following the meal, and guests and hostesses were presented. The guests included Mrs. Paul Robbins and Mrs. Jim Hamblin and the Hamblins' teen-aged daughter. Checks were presented to Paul and Jim in appreciation for the inestimable contribution they had made toward the comfort and well-being of the Daughters.

The following and last day of the trip hospitable Virginia members had planned luncheon for the Tour at the Thomas Jefferson Inn in Charlottesville.

Tour members are greatly indebted to the State Regents of those States through which the trip was made: Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Virginia; Mrs. William D. Holmes, North Carolina; Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb.

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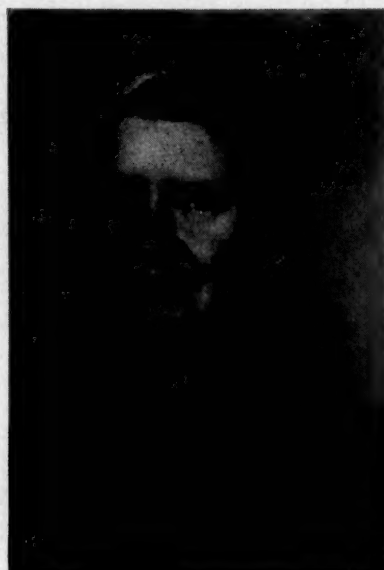
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In sincere appreciation of her devoted and
unselfish services to the Chapter
Fort Rosalie Chapter
Jackson, Mississippi



Is This the Biggest Teapot in the World?

Mrs. Willard Richards, State Regent of Massachusetts, attempts to pour tea from a huge, 300-cup teapot into an antique handleless teacup, one of her prized possessions. Mrs. Richards, a member of Boston Tea Party Chapter, also exhibited one of the tea chests dumped into Boston Harbor at the time of the tea party, December 16, 1773. The Photograph was taken at the opening of the Tea Center in New York City, a nonprofit and educational establishment to inform visitors of tea's romantic history.

Best Wishes To
Samuel Hammond Chapter, Kosciusko, Mississippi
from

ATTALA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Compliments of
THE ATTALA NATIONAL BANK
Kosciusko, Mississippi

(Continued from page 99)

Shaw, Abraham, Co. Capt. Parson, d. Aug. 23, 1837; Shaw, Caleb, Co. Winthrop Rowe, d. Dec. 20, 1791; Stewart, David, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. July 10, 1795; Tuck, Jesse, Co. Joseph Clifford, d. Dec. 20, 1826; Wiggin, Winthrop, Co. Winborn Adams, d. Aug. 21, 1840; New; Worthen, Enoch, Co. Moses Leavitt, d. Dec. 5, 1833,

All Success To
Samuel Hammond Chapter



RECOGNIZING JUNIOR MEMBERS OF SAMUEL HAMMOND CHAPTER
Kosciusko, Mississippi

New; Worthen, Ezekiel, Co. Samuel Nays, d. Oct. 16, 1783, Old.
(Continued in March 1961 Issue.)

Queries

Shipley - Herring - Harrison - Hank—Wanted inf. on Robert and Elizabeth Shipley, Md. 1750; Alex., Josiah Herring; Josiah Harrison, Va. 1750 and Jos. Hank, Reading, Pa. 1754.—Dave Keiser, Phila. 17, Pa.

Byard-Hogan—Want any inf. on these families: Garrett Hamilton Byard mar. wfe. Anne Hogan—Mobile abt. 1837, may have been from Lexington, Va., or Delaware.—Mrs. Robert A. Gordon, Atmore, Ala.

Polk - Sharp - Yount - Stephens - Schamagne-(Sherman)—Want ances., parents, dates and places of William (?) Polk, and wfe. Mary Sharp (where mar. and date). Also brother John Polk and wfe. Christina Yount; moved to Mo. early in 1900's (from where?). Also for Agnes (?) Stephens, b. near Richmond, Va., family moved to farm near DeSoto, Mo. (when?); wfe. of Francois Schamagne (Francis Sherman) who came from Nancy, France, in 1831.—Mrs. Gordon Hampton, 6853 Perkins Rd., Baton Rouge 8, La.

Whitfield-King-Kennard—Want proof Penelope Whitfield as dau. of Luke Whitfield and of her mar. to Chas. King, Clinton, N.C., instead of to Thomas Sutton as stated in book "Whitfield, Bryan, Smith related families". Their ch. were Henry W. mar. Nancy Wellborn, Mary mar. Ezekiel Moore, Penelope mar. Littleberry Lesuer, Lucretia mar. Zadock Baker, Eleanor mar. James Jones Kennard, William Whitfield mar. Susan, Stephen mar.

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Honor

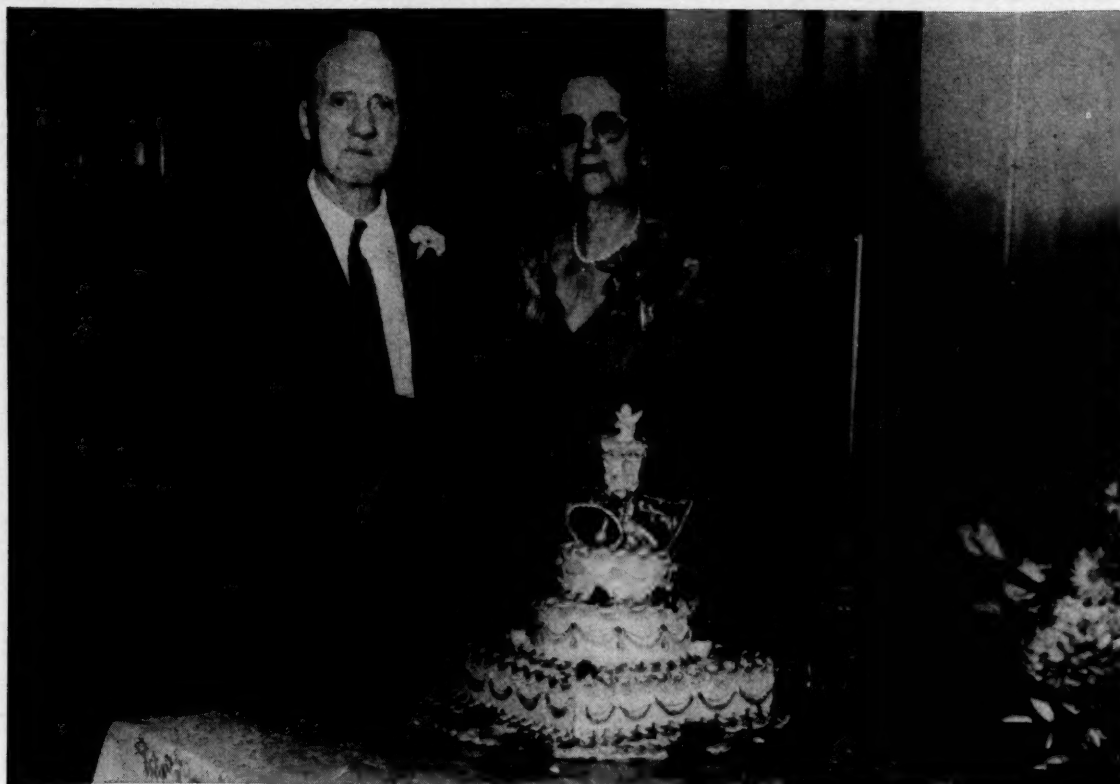
Mrs. J. C. Cheek
First Vice-Regent

Samuel Hammond Chapter

Sarah Dupree.—Mrs. A. S. Patterson, 512 N. Delaware, Roswell, N. Mex.

Clark-Towles-Scurry—Want parents, dates, places and Rev. service of William Clark and wfe. Lucy Scurry, moved from Edgefield Dist. S.C. to Ga., 1811, d. Macon, Ga., b. near Ocmulgee, River, sons Edward, mar. Sophia Towles, 1827 in Gray, Ga.; John W., mar. Charlotte Lawrence, Ga. Also for John Towles and wfe. Sara (who?), b. Va. moved to Edgefield Dist., S.C., then Gray, Ga., d. 1853, dau. Sophia Towles and others. Nathaniel Glover, mar. one dau. Same inf. for Thos. Scurry and wfe. Sarah (who?) of Edgefield, Dist., S.C., will dated Mar. 14, 1837, ch. William, Grant, Ridley, Frederick, Ann, Lucy, Ralph and John.—Mrs. H. D. Montgomery, 200 Coleman Ave., West Monroe, La.

Sargent - Horton - Kendricks - Mitchell-Schofield—Want ances., parents, dates and places of Jane Sargent, b. mar. d. N.C., mar. John Horton, b. ca 1777; parents of John Horton, b. Dec. 23, 1749. (were John Horton and Sara (Sarah) Stafford Co., Va.) Wife Isabella Kendricks, b. Oct. 13, 1754, her parents were Patrick Kendricks, d. 1805 and Jane Kendricks, b. mar. d. background, N.C. Patrick was son of Thomas and Marion Kendricks. Birth, death and mar. dates needed. Capt. John Mitchell (ances.), wife Jane Schofield. Want all dates for both, children—Thomas, William, John. William b. Sept 2, 1794, d. 1878. Was Gen. Schofield her father?—Mrs. Jasper E. Smith, 507 South Smith St., Vinita, Okla.



Honoring Mrs. Isaac L. Toler, *Organizing Regent*, and with sincere appreciation to Mr. Toler for his work in genealogy. The above photograph was taken on their Golden Wedding anniversary, Oct. 9, 1960.
Amite River Chapter, D.A.R., Gloster, Mississippi

House Committee—Unsung Heroines of Continental Congress

By Florence de Windt (Mrs. Philip H.) Dowdell
National Chairman, House Committee

There is no glory connected with House Committee; no budget; no expense money. However, some three or four hundred dedicated Daughters work all week long in April to make Congress more pleasant, and run more smoothly, for the rest of the many members, who descend upon Washington annually. Most of the Daughters come to the city at their own expense—or their husbands—although some few chapters do give their regents or delegates some slight remuneration. These voters, however, are not eligible to serve on House Committee, as they must attend the meetings and sessions in order to make a report to the home folks.

The Information Committee, the General Chairman and her assistants, the Badge Committee, and the Parking Chairman, and some others begin their work well in advance of opening night.

One makes many friendships when on this committee, and we are anxious for more to serve on it. Tell your chapter regent to send your name to the State Regent, if you are interested, able to come, and are not a voter. We want you!

Have you visited our concessions on the lounge floor? The Society makes a percentage on all these, other than our own Schools. Visit the J. F. Caldwell Company table on the main corridor. The National Society receives an annual percentage on all sales of our insignia. One of the more reasonably priced bars is the Congress Committee pin, for which House Committee Members are eligible, after one year's service. Have you visited the flower table? The florist, as well as the photographer, is elected, or designated, by the Executive Board each year. They, too, pay the Society a percentage of the sales

they make, as well as a rental for the space they occupy.

The women who work on the three literature tables, selling our own material, from the Business, Corresponding Secretary General, and National Defense Offices, handle a great deal of money, for N.S.D.A.R. All are capable workers. On the second floor, in the Assembly Hall, is the Exhibit Committee. There one may find the Press Scrap Books, Wildlife and Conservation displays, and slides and material to be used by Program Committees.

There is a bulletin board, where one may find things to do in connection with the Congress, but perhaps not actually of the Congress. There are some tours, both short or long—apropos of these, read your March Magazine for the advertisements, and information.

Come see us, and our subcommittees: better still, have your name sent in so that you can work with us, make friends and influence people, and, at the same time, enjoy yourself, and do the National Society a service. We would love to have you. Bring comfortable shoes, your sense of humor—and a great big smile!

Greetings from
Yazoo Chapter, D.A.R., Yazoo City, Miss.

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YAZOO CHAPTER

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Yazoo Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., sponsored "The Yazoo Story", 135 years of Yazoo County History (\$6.50). Order from Yazoo Chamber of Commerce, Yazoo City, Mississippi.

COPY of a LETTER from ELIJAH LEONARD

to Col. Samuel Flower of Massachusetts

Dear friend

after my Love to you I must Let you know that I am in good health as I wish these my find you I little thought on the evening of the 17 of November 1773 when I parted with you that it would be nine or ten years before we met again and god knows whether Ever we meet But it is a satis faition that I can get an opertuinty to wright to you I was Driven of from the Natchez in June 1781 with near half the Inhabitents of that and I hear sence that all the people of the Natchez were goan Except one or 2 famoleys But the Truth of it I Cant Tell Mr. Day and Henry Dwight came away together and came threw the Indian Nations and on the 21 of August were all Robed of Evary thing we had and were Turned up to shift I had as fine horses as any man Need to Ride and was Tarnd on foot to git into the Settlement on the Back parte of Georgia Like begars we were all Served aLike the women had some old poor horses given them to Ride on we Stayed togetathur a few days and Mr Day his wife his Little son and Henry Dwight went Down the Contry I heard of them once or Twice afterwards But where they be goan to I Cannot Tell Tell Conel Day I have Taken a grate Deal of pains to know wheare they went But all to no purpos Some Times I think they may be goan home to the Northwards But am at a Loss Your friends on the Mifsippi I Can give you but Little account of I Left them their I hav heard that Chief of the people we Left went to the appalusaw But I Dont no Your

brother Elisha Marid Silance Harmon & Josiah Married Harmons youngest Dater Elifha got in Tolarable Sercomstances & Josiah Lived Lived Midling but I believe he Did not Lay up much Joseph Leonard Laboured hard and made good Crops was varey well Spoken of as a good planter and I Did not hear as he folowed Drinking he kept his Children with him but Indulged them to much Alex' was got to be all most man but what is become of them Now I Cannot Tell it is upwards of 2 Year since I have seen or heard of th** I have not Told you the unhappy affare that hap*** with the Natchez people I suppose you have heard this Day if you have not M' Sheldon or Branson can Give you an account of it it was Caused by a set of Villains to Answer their own purposes and forced the Inhabitents to Take up arms and to Take the fort from the Spanyards and Robed them of their Money and Treasur and Run of with it and Left the Inhabitants to bare the Blowing of it I thought it Best to make my Best way homeward but being Robed of my money and Horses and Evary thing Else I Concluded I would Stay Till Bettor weathur I Live near the bordars of the Creek a Cherokee Nations Southwest of South Carolina their is a Number of our Natchez people hear and some of them Talk of going To the Mifsippi this fall and I Dont No but I shall go Back my self it is Talked that the Americans will Hold that Contry Remember me To all my friends From Your friend and Hum^{le} Sarvt
4 July 1783

ELIJAH LEONARD

Copied "as was" and submitted by Edith Flower Wheeler, M. D., Cortland, N. Y., great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Flower.

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In Memoriam

IVY GRAHAM HILL

Madam Hodnett Chapter

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Volunteer Researchers

(Continued from page 109)

WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. Chauncey Hinerman,
509 Wheeling Ave.,
Glendale, W. Va.
Mrs. Roy Jolliffe,
Cameron, W. Va.
Mrs. William M. Bloyd,
600 Tomlinson Ave.,
Moundsville, W. Va.

¹ This list supplements that on page 646 of the November Magazine.



MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON

"Lucille"

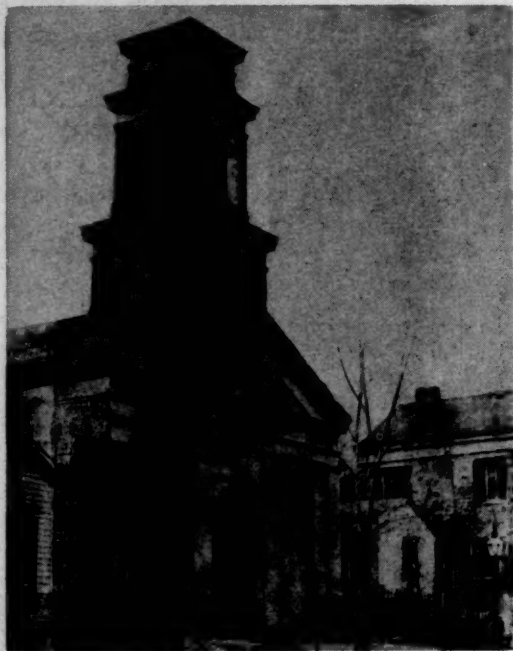
STATE REGENT, IOWA SOCIETY, D.A.R.

1960-1962

The following Cedar Rapids friends of Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, "Iowa's Beloved State Regent", are proud to dedicate this page to her with their sincere affection.

Mrs. W. Allen Barber
 Mrs. Charles J. Bready
 Mrs. Edwin W. Bruere
 Mrs. William Eugene Burd
 Mrs. Earl C. Busenbark
 Miss Maude Carr
 Mrs. Don C. Cook
 Mrs. Flournoy Corey
 Mrs. Richard Crew
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Crissman and family
 Mrs. Ruby E. Denny
 Miss Margaret C. Dickey
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 Miss Alice Hanna

Mrs. Earl D. Hardwick
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 Mrs. G. W. Longaker
 Mrs. Paul V. Maney
 Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Moen and family
 Mrs. C. J. Neary
 Mrs. George M. Newland
 Mrs. Frank V. Orr
 Mrs. Charles E. Parks
 Mrs. Effie K. Schoeder
 Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schueler and Suzanne
 Mrs. George W. Smith, Jr.
 Miss Annie F. Smithey
 Dr. Sherman B. Watson and family



"OLD ZION" CHURCH

Burlington, Iowa

In 1837 Burlington, Iowa, was named the capital of Wisconsin Territory. November 12, 1838, the first legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa convened in "Old Zion" Church. The House of Representatives used the upper floor and the upper house met in the basement. Though the territorial capital was moved in 1841 the Supreme Court of Iowa continued to meet in "Old Zion" for several years.

Stars and Stripes Chapter
Burlington, Iowa

Sponsored by these Southeast Iowa Chapters

Antoine Le Claire Chapter
Elizabeth Ross Chapter
Hannah Caldwell Chapter
James Harlan Chapter
James McElwee Chapter
Jean Espy Chapter

John See Chapter
Keokuk Chapter
Log Cabin Chapter
Nathaniel Fellows Chapter
Open Prairie Chapter

Pilgrim Chapter
Stars and Stripes Chapter
Van Buren County Chapter
Washington Chapter
Winfield Chapter

Greetings from
GUTHRIE CENTER CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Guthrie Center, Iowa

Greetings from
PRISCILLA ALDEN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Carroll, Iowa

Greetings from
WAUBONSE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Clarinda, Iowa

Compliments of
STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cedar Falls, Iowa

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 128)

by the chapter and was purchased during the chapter regency of Mrs. Stephen T. Davis.

Present for the picture taken on the occasion were Mrs. Charles Nelson, member of Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Ill., oldest living past regent of Hart Chapter, past State Registrar of the Kentucky Society, and a 52-year member of the National Society; Mrs. Osborne, State Regent; Mrs. Richard F. McCready, present regent of Hart Chapter; Mrs. William E. Bonfield, State Corresponding Secretary and member of Hart Chapter; Mrs. Davis, past regent of Hart Chapter; and Mrs. J. E. Hunter, chairman of the Library Board, who accepted the gift.

Veedersburg (Veedersburg, Ind.). October was truly "Americanism Month" for the chapter. For Constitution Week we had a wonderful window display in one of our stores on Main St. This was arranged by Mrs. Mary Allen and Miss Ruth Bever, chapter members, and the display consisted of a large copy of the Constitution, picture of the Signers, an open Bible, etc., with

our American Flag on display both inside and flying outside. Members had been asked at chapter meetings to display their Flags, and all citizens were asked through our local newspaper to do the same, with a very good response.

On the evening of October 20 we held an open meeting for the public at the Methodist Church of Veedersburg. We were assisted in this project by the Lions Club of Veedersburg. This was an Americanism program, and our speaker was H. J. Pierson of Indianapolis, Ind., who spoke on *The America Nobody Knows*. He warned us of the threat of Communism in our country and told us that we are responsible for maintaining our heritage of freedom.

Members of the American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, B&PW Club, teachers, students, and ministers were among those in attendance. The credit for this program goes to Mrs. Wayne Corey, program chairman for our chapter, and her committee.

On Saturday afternoon, October 22, Mrs. Ruth Cates, chapter regent, attended a meeting of the Girl Scouts of Troop 267 of Veedersburg; our chapter has sponsored this group for 3 years.

An impressive candlelight "fly-up" ceremony was held, and 16 little girls became Tenderfoot Scouts. Mrs. Cates presented an American Flag and a Girl Scout Flag to the troop; these were gifts of the chapter.—*Ruth Cates.*

Betsy Dowdy (Elizabeth City, N. C.). On October 15 Betsy Dowdy again came

INDEX FOR MAGAZINE

1943, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954—25 Cents Each. 1955, 1956—50 Cents Each. 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960—\$1.00 Each.

Valuable for Reference

Order from Magazine Office, N.S.D.A.R.,
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

riding into the hearts and imagination of the people of eastern North Carolina, for it was publication day of the new novel, *Betsy Dowdy's Ride*, by Mrs. Nell Wise Wechter of Greensboro. An autographing party was given to launch *Betsy's Ride* by the chapter and the Pasquotank Library Board.

Mrs. Wechter was very happy about the book's launching, since it was taking place right in the area where Betsy took the ride, which led Mrs. Wechter to describe her as North Carolina's girl Paul Revere. The history is authentic, but the legendary figure of Betsy is elusive. The chapter was most pleased to help make the area more aware of the Revolutionary heroine for which it is named.

The book is designed for youngsters of 12 through 16 and it reads as well as *Taffy of Torpedo Junction*, which won for Mrs. Wechter the State's best juvenile book award of 1957. It should also have great appeal to grown-ups.

Approximately 75 people came to meet Mrs. Wechter; many of them had been friends and students of hers when she taught at Stumpy Point, N. C.—*Shirley Spath.*

THE IOWA SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PROUDLY PRESENTS THE TEN ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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State

Vice Regent

State Recording Secretary

1960

1962



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MRS. H. A. WARNER
Hannah Caldwell Chapter

State

Historian

State

Librarian



The ladies pictured above are from the N.E. District, Iowa Society, D.A.R. This group of D.A.R. is part of the 80 Daughters who visited our schools in June, 1960. Our State Regent, Mrs. Sherman S. Watson, who planned the tour, is standing at the far left of the picture, back row.

THIS SPACE IS SPONSORED BY THE FOLLOWING NORTHEAST DISTRICT CHAPTERS IN IOWA

Alden Sears Chapter, Charles City
Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids
Candlestick Chapter, Hampton
Clinton Chapter, Clinton
Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque
Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa

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Helen Hinman Dwelle Chapter, Northwood
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Mary Knight Chapter, Strawberry Point
Mason City Chapter, Mason City
Mayflower Chapter, Cedar Rapids

Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo

FEATURED BY ASHLEY CHAPTER, D.A.R., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
MRS. FREDERICK J. SCHUELER, REGENT

From Our Bookshelf

NOW WE ARE ENEMIES, by Thomas J. Fleming. St. Martin's Press, New York, N. Y. 1960. 366 pp. \$5.00.

One of the tragedies of "Bunker Hill" was the premature death of Dr. Joseph Warren; it may not be too generally known that Washington had urged him to be the chief medical officer of the Army, but he refused, deciding to take his chances with the footsoldiers. His loss in his first battle was an irreparable tragedy, because his own social background and patriotic endeavors had brought him into close association with many of the British, as well as American, leaders, and he could ill be spared.

This book carries the subtitle—The Story of Bunker Hill. Too seldom the personalities connected with the Battle of Bunker Hill have been overshadowed by the battle itself. For the first time officers and men who had been brothers in arms during the French and Indian War met as enemies. For example, the idolized young brother of Gen. William Howe had died at Ticonderoga in Israel Putnam's arms, and Col. William Prescott had fought beside General Howe at the siege and capture of Louisburg.

People have wondered how the American troops mistook Breed's Hill for Bunker Hill and fortified it in error. As it chanced, the officers and men who conducted the nocturnal fortifying operations were from New Hampshire and Connecticut, and were not familiar with the terrain. Most of the private soldiers had been farmers, used to struggling with ground strewn with rocks; they were an ideal task force for preparing the hastily built breastworks.

GEORGE YEARDLEY (Governor of Virginia), By Nora Miller Turman. 192 pp., maps, illustrations. \$3.50 Garrett & Massie, Inc., Richmond, Va., 1960.

It is strange that, in the more than 300 years since the death of Gov. George Yeardley, no book-length account of his life has been published. This gap has now been most acceptably filled in *George Yeardley, Governor of Virginia*.

Much modern writing about the first two decades in Virginia centers around politics and war. Also, great emphasis has been placed on the hardships and

tragedy of the first settlers. There must have been another side to the picture, else 5,000 people would not have set out for the New World during this period meaning to make it their permanent home. *George Yeardley* gives us this other side.

The book is written from the viewpoint of a business man. George Yeardley arrived in Virginia in the spring of 1610, one of the passengers who voyaged from England on the ill-fated *Sea Venture*. He came as a soldier and remained to dedicate the rest of his life to the development of his adopted country. His abilities were soon recognized, and great responsibilities were placed on him by the Virginia

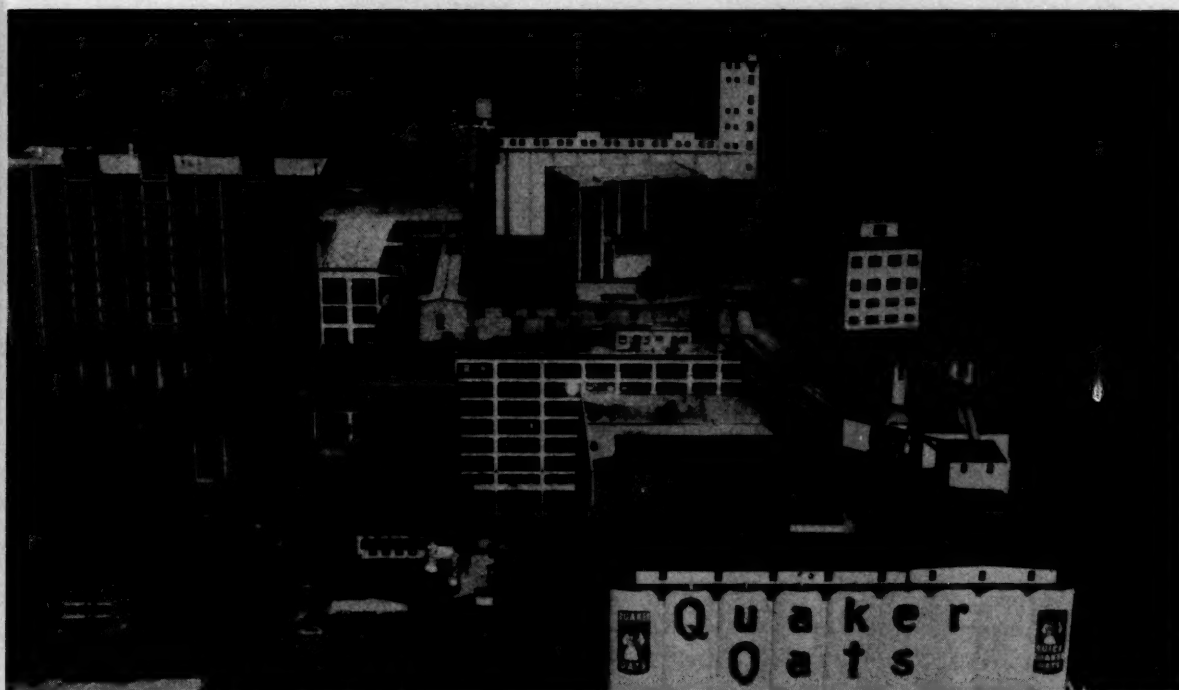
Company. He literally rose through the ranks. After serving a year as Acting Governor, he became Governor and Captain General of Virginia for two terms.

The land policy that George Yeardley was commissioned to carry out eventually became the land policy of the United States of America. The account of the provision for such a policy in the charter of 1609 and the delay in putting it into effect make a needed contribution to understanding of this historical period. The apt analogy of the close tie between the apprentice system in England and the indentureships of the first settlers will help to dispel the popular myth that the Company was practicing primitive communism in Virginia. Clearly outlined is introduction of the private ownership of land, for which Yeardley so diligently worked.

This great and versatile man accomplished many things. His most lasting contribution was setting up the General Assembly at Jamestown in 1619. The General Assembly of Virginia has been continuous and is the second oldest representative law-making body in the world today; only the Parliament of Great Britain is older. Through the life story of George Yeardley we get a clear picture of the circumstances surrounding its beginning and a better understanding of the most elusive period in our Nation's history.

George Yeardley will appeal to every reader who likes biography and authentic historical narrative. It should also appeal to the serious historian, who will pause to read the scholarly notes that support the text.

The Quaker Oats Company



The Quaker Oats Company is one of the largest employers in Cedar Rapids and in Iowa. The Cedar Rapids Plant occupies about 20 buildings on some 15 acres of land. Capacity of the seven towering grain elevators is nearly 10,000,000 bushels. The major products made here are: Quaker Oats, Mother's Oats, Puffed Wheat, Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, Aunt Jemima Buckwheat Flour, Puffed Rice, Flour, Life Oat Cereal, Pack-O-Ten (ready to eat cereals, Corn Meal, Grits, Oils, Ful-O-Pep Feeds and Quaker Feeds.

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Is Most Happy to Salute Iowa's National Officer

Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck

(Jennie Lynn Zweck)

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, N.S.D.A.R.

1960-1963

The 79 ladies of the 1960 Iowa Society D.A.R. Bus Tour happily pay tribute to their fine, congenial and outstanding drivers:

Mr. Jack Thews

Mr. Quentin Carroll



Photo—Apgar Studio

ALAN YOUNGBEAR

Iowa proudly salutes one of her outstanding young Indian citizens. Alan Youngbear of Mesquakie, the Indian Settlement at Tama, Iowa, is attending Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, with the help of a scholarship given by the Iowa Society, D.A.R. Alan graduated from the High School at Tama in 1960 and is planning to major in Physical Education. He was an outstanding student while in High School!

This space is sponsored by the following Central District Chapters of Iowa

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Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, State Regent of Iowa Society, is happy to honor two of her own chapter members for their work with this Advertising Project:

Mrs. Frederick J. Schueler, Regent, Ashley Chapter

Mrs. Arthur O. Harstad, St. Chrm., D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Comm.

The State Regent of Iowa Society, D.A.R., Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, is proud and happy to present the names of Iowa Society's outstanding leaders, all Honorary State Regents. Their friendship and counsel have been invaluable.

Lake, Miss Harriet
Johnston, Mrs. Robert J.
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C.

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R.



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DINNER

Photos—Courtesy of Art Hough, Pilot Tribune, Storm Lake, Iowa

In the top photo, left to right—Sherman R. Watson, State C.A.R. Cedar Rapids, President. Rebecca Johnson, State Registrar, C.A.R. Cherokee and local President. Mary Lou Beach, State 2nd V. Pres. C.A.R. Mason City. Kristine Simington, local Pres., Spencer. Mrs. Wm. Ehmcke, D.A.R. State Chr. C.A.R. Cleghorn, Iowa. Twila & Lance Ehmcke, State Chr. Hist. Tours Fund.

In the lower photo, center: State Regent of Iowa D.A.R. Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, to her right: Mrs. E. E. Munger, C.A.R. Chr., Spencer and Mr. & Mrs. G. Oliver Beach, Mason City, senior C.A.R. officers, of S.A.R. & D.A.R. to her left: Julie Olson, Spencer, State C.A.R. Recording Sec'y. and Ronald Edwards, Cedar Rapids, State C.A.R. Corresp. Sec'y.

Iowa C.A.R. Promotion Party

By D.A.R. State Chairman

Mrs. William Ehmcke

The Youth and Education theme of Iowa's State Regent of D.A.R. headlined C.A.R. events at Storm Lake on Saturday evening Nov. 5th, when Mrs. Sherman B. Watson arrived with her distinguished son "Sherm", State President of the Iowa Society, Children of the American Revolution, where they were honored at a C.A.R. Promotion Party. Both honorees appeared on the program; Mrs. Watson showed her colored slides of D.A.R. Schools with her personal explanations of philanthropic endeavors by D.A.R. there.

This event arranged by the D.A.R. State Chairman of C.A.R. drew wide interest for two societies of C.A.R. from Cherokee and Spencer, who served as co-sponsors. Assisting them were their D.A.R. sponsors, Mesdames E. E. Munger, Spencer; L. L. Johnson and A. G. Gran, Storm Lake; C. T. Burkhart, Ralph Patterson, K. W. Prunty and E. W. Johnson, Cherokee.

Preceding the steak dinner in the Cobblestone dining room, 75 members, parents and guests joined in the National Anthem and the Pledge to the Flag of the USA. Following the invocation by the State Regent, the guests were seated at tables decorated by Storm Lake's prospective members and their D.A.R. Interest centered on the favors denoting the pending program's highlights in C.A.R. Creed cards, Preamble book marks, song sheets, D.A.R. Schools notepads, "Jr. Am. Citizens" pencils and Iowa historical maps. Five State Officers, three State Chairmen and a prospective C.A.R. organizing President wore their Society's flower, the white carnation. Introductions of distinguished guests (pictured) continued with the presentation of Marcia Strandberg of Boone, pending President of the new Daniel Boone C.A.R. Members introduced their guests.

The co-sponsored patriotic program followed with ritual, music and fact. Kristine Simington, Spencer President, offered the welcome that was answered by guest Ruth Allison's unique response. Cherokee C.A.R. presented their Patricia Prunty who sang a solo. Spencer C.A.R. gave a skit on the United Nations. The State President's address concluded the choral singing of "This Is My Country".

"Sherm" Watson addressed his attentive audience on the C.A.R. theme INTEREST. His subtle wit struck a ready applause. He presented the benefits of membership with logical reasoning, stressing the sound influence upon our Nation and the individual who lives American patriotism. His goal is to double the membership and those going to Wash. D.C., for the National Convention and historic educational tour.

Sideline events of the evening, C.A.R. Candy sales were ringing added profits to the C.A.R. Tours Fund. Both "Sherm" and the State Chr., Mrs. Wm. Ehmcke, expressed gratitude for the statewide assistance given this project by D.A.R. Mr. Beach of Mason City and the S.A.R. was given recognition for his interest.

Features including the D.A.R. slides show and an hour or two of chaperoned ballroom dancing in the beautiful Cobblestone Ballroom were announced by Mrs.-Ehmcke before the benediction.

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CHEROKEE, IOWA

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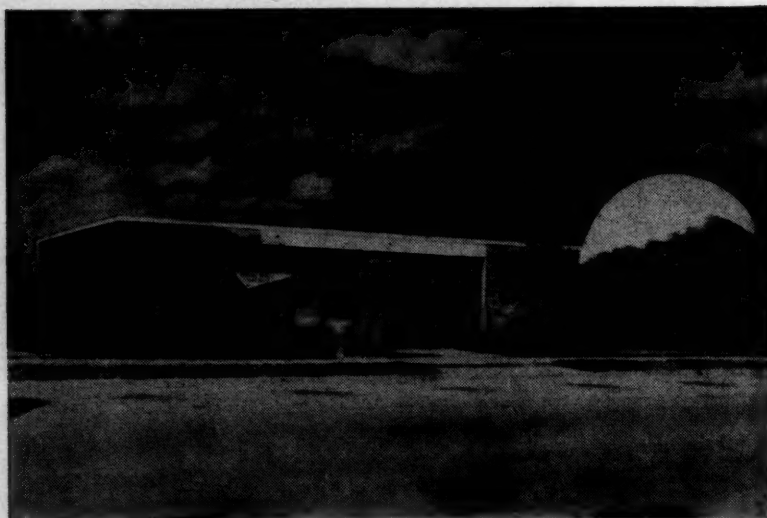
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W. D. Frankforter



Sanford Museum presents exhibits designed to interpret interesting regional material in the fields of history, science, and natural history. It also contains a collection of African game animals and the first planetarium in Iowa. The latter is a Spitz projector and is used for demonstrations to many school and adult groups throughout the area.

An active program of research is conducted in the fields of archeology and geology. The archeological exhibits include some of the oldest Indian artifacts yet found in the State of Iowa.

One of the galleries features a series of alcoves containing period settings of clothing and furnishings. Another historic exhibit under construction is an American livingroom of the middle 19th century.

A continuous series of special changing or traveling exhibits obtained from throughout the United States and other countries is presented each year. Educational programs, lectures, and films are also offered to round out the museum's function as an educational and cultural center for northwest Iowa.

The museum was founded by the bequest of Mrs. W. A. Sanford, Cherokee, Iowa.

SPONSORED BY THE ENTIRE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST IOWA D.A.R.

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Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Spirit Lake

Buena Vista Chapter, Storm Lake

Featured by Pilot Rock Chapter, D.A.R., Cherokee

Arranged by Mrs. William Ehmcke, Cleghorn, Iowa

Iowa D.A.R. State Chairman C.A.R.

A Timeclock Trip

By Lynn Brussock, National Chairman,
Junior Membership Committee

Looking into the future is something we all wish we could do sometimes, so this month, with the help of a timeclock such as the ones made famous by several well-known authors in their works, let us jump ahead a few weeks in time and see what is in store for us. . . .

Time: April 15, 1961.

Place: Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.

All morning Juniors are busily unpacking and setting up a display of articles to be on sale at the Junior Membership Bazaar booth, at its usual place in the D Street corridor between the official photographer and Caldwell's booths. The boxes they are opening have been sent from far and near, from chapter Junior committees large and small, some with only one or two members. Among the contents the workers find (with price tags attached to each contribution), ever-popular aprons, cuddly stuffed animals, toys for both boys and girls, earrings, novelties, and many other sorts of things for Congress buyers to take home. The Juniors' wares are reasonably priced and suitably packable for traveling, just right for Congress thank-yous and take-home remembrances for children, grandchildren, other members of the family and friends. All proceeds from the bazaar are to be added to the committee's only national fund-raising project, the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

On her side of the booth Janet Yeager, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Note Paper, is counting out her orders of assorted note paper designs from Nelson Studio and Lester Miller, the committee's two stationery suppliers. As we look over Janet's shoulder, we see an artistic arrangement of insignia papers of various sizes, insignia place cards and postcards, notes with sketches of Constitution Hall and Memorial Continental Hall, and other designs for every taste and purpose.

Time: April 16, 1961, 5:15 P.M.
Place: Colonial Room, The Mayflower.

Juniors are gathering for the an-

nual Junior Membership Dinner, greeting old friends and making new ones, and looking forward to hearing news of what their fellow Juniors are doing in various parts of the Nation. Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General, is the guest of honor and principal speaker this evening. The President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, will greet them later. Thomas Edward Senf, National President, Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman of the D.A.R. School Committee, are also guests at the dinner. All reserva-

tions have been made in advance, by April 8, with Mrs. Joseph W. Bow, 4322 Rosedale Avenue, Bethesda 14, Md., accompanied by a check for \$6.50, payable to the Junior Membership Committee. Their reservations are held at the door.

Time: April 17, 1961, 9:00 A.M.

Place: Executive Committee Room, American Red Cross Building, 17th and D Streets.

Juniors and all other interested Daughters assemble for the Junior Membership Committee meeting. Here all phases of Junior activities are discussed, and questions from the floor are answered by Junior leaders representing many parts of the country. It is an informal meeting, and again Daughters have the opportunity for making new friends and learning about Junior work.

Time: April 17, 1961, 9:00 A.M., later that day and the following 4 days.

Business at the Junior Membership Bazaar hums as delegates, alternates, and congressional committee members stop to shop and visit with the committee members on duty. The booth is open all week, before, during, and after daytime sessions, to make it possible for all Daughters to examine our wares and take some home, of course! The Juniors also are eager to say "hello" to all at Congress, to talk about the work of their committee, and to discuss questions of mutual interest.

Time: April 22, 1961, and later.

Places: Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, Lincoln Memorial University and elsewhere.

The bazaar at Congress has closed for another year, the Daughters have returned to their homes, and the fruit of their efforts is taking shape in the lives of the Helen Pouch Scholarship students wherever they are, and will be in years to come. Better Americans through their training at the schools, these boys and girls become mature citizens who contribute constructively to the future of our nation.

The timeclock whirs to a stop, and we are once again in February. As you make your plans for the spring ahead, do remember what you have seen on your visit; and when April arrives, we Juniors shall be looking forward to seeing your bazaar contributions and you with us at Congress!

Let Us Pray

By Jean B. (Mrs. E. A.)
McManmon

George Washington Chapter,
Galveston, Tex.

We live; we love; we laugh
And as the cup of life we quaff
Do we pray?
We see the flowers when full blown—
We weep, we cry; we wail and moan
But—do we pray?
We sing; we play; we dance
Give old friends a passing glance—
No time to pray.

Just look around and you will see
The beauties, here for you and me.
What joys we might bring to the old
And heal the sick—warm the cold.
To feed the hungry or light the way
Of some poor soul, before he's clay.
To hearten one who's bent with care—
Or encourage one with zeal to dare.

Some things cannot be bought with gold!
The meek, with faith, are soon made bold,
As they have all the help they need.
In One, who watches each kind deed
And showers His goodness all the day
On those who pray.

Coming Off the Press in April 1961

Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research

**TWO VOLUMES OFFERING THE FIRST
COMPLETE GUIDE TO IRISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA OR ABROAD**

**By MARGARET DICKSON FALLEY
Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists**

This publication is the result of extensive research in Ireland, continuous consultation with the Directors of important Irish repositories of genealogical records, the accumulation of a private library of over two thousand volumes of source materials and years of study.

It is compiled for the purpose of aiding Americans in locating the geographical areas from which their Irish ancestors came, identifying the families, and tracing the earlier generations of their progenitors.

Volume One, containing over 400 pages, is a guide to preliminary research for establishing Irish origins. It describes genealogical collections, indexes, etc., in each of the principal Irish repositories, and the published indexes, catalogues and printed sources available in Ireland and the United States. All classes of source materials and indexes are described in detail, including location, inclusive dates and extent of the manuscript and printed collections and indexes of family pedigrees, wills and probate records, birth, marriage, and burial records, deeds and other land records, census and tax records, and many other classes of source materials.

Volume Two, containing over 350 pages, is a Bibliography of family genealogies, pedigrees and source materials in books and magazines, a list of over 1400 manuscript family collections of records in two repositories; published histories (county, town, church, etc.) containing family records; principal manuscript collections containing genealogical records; and microfilm collections of a genealogical nature. Each volume contains instructions for obtaining information by correspondence.

This work will be published in a small edition. It will be printed on superior paper, substantially bound and lettered with gold leaf. The volumes will be boxed.

It is offered at the following pre-publication prices:

If paid before March 1, 1961	\$28.50
If paid before April 1, 1961	\$31.50
After April 1, 1961, the price will be	\$35.00

Because of the great expense involved in its compilation, no discounts even to libraries can be allowed.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance and sent to

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Chicago, Illinois

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as a candidate for the office of
STATE REGENT



Evelyn Cole Peters

has contributed distinguished and devoted service in D.A.R. National, State and chapter activities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

D. A. R. Membership

State	Number of Chapters	Membership as of November 1, 1960		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA	65	3,069	54	3,123
ALASKA	3	89		89
ARIZONA	7	565	25	590
ARKANSAS	30	1,501	16	1,517
CALIFORNIA	139	8,219	323	8,542
CANAL ZONE	1	58	1	59
COLORADO	35	2,315	30	2,345
CONNECTICUT	58	4,567	83	4,650
DELAWARE	9	545	2	547
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	60	3,698	102	3,800
FLORIDA	69	5,415	139	5,554
GEORGIA	89	6,147	69	6,216
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	1	136	2	138
IDAHO	12	533	9	542
ILLINOIS	118	9,743	126	9,869
INDIANA	96	7,438	32	7,470
IOWA	86	4,203	55	4,258
KANSAS	66	3,566	27	3,593
KENTUCKY	73	4,577	34	4,611
LOUISIANA	51	2,843	39	2,882
MAINE	36	2,092	24	2,116
MARYLAND	34	1,981	71	2,052
MASSACHUSETTS	98	5,327	67	5,394
MICHIGAN	62	4,423	55	4,478
MINNESOTA	41	1,770	44	1,814
MISSISSIPPI	54	3,272	30	3,302
MISSOURI	87	5,260	60	5,320
MONTANA	14	693	8	701
NEBRASKA	43	2,393	19	2,412
NEVADA	6	275	5	280
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	1,735	13	1,748
NEW JERSEY	84	5,214	113	5,327
NEW MEXICO	11	706	10	716
NEW YORK	178	13,767	255	14,022
NORTH CAROLINA	89	5,118	63	5,181
NORTH DAKOTA	9	302	8	310
OHIO	125	9,220	166	9,386
OKLAHOMA	40	2,403	20	2,423
OREGON	32	1,457	18	1,475
PENNSYLVANIA	135	13,087	108	13,195
PUERTO RICO	1	23		23
RHODE ISLAND	23	1,016	8	1,024
SOUTH CAROLINA	60	3,061	50	3,111
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	429	3	432
TENNESSEE	85	4,354	64	4,418
TEXAS	103	8,363	157	8,520
UTAH	4	242	4	246
VERMONT	29	1,259	4	1,263
VIRGINIA	108	6,232	131	6,363
WASHINGTON	38	1,963	53	2,016
WEST VIRGINIA	49	3,514	30	3,544
WISCONSIN	47	2,266	22	2,288
WYOMING	9	426	12	438
FOREIGN: CUBA	1	55		55
ENGLAND	1	30		30
FRANCE	2	71		71
MEXICO	1	36		36
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	1	19		19
AT LARGE			32	32
TOTAL	2,856	183,081	2,895	185,976

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MINUTES

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting

December 7, 1960

THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 7, 1960, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Wrenn, Vice President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Tonkin, Vice President General, Virginia; *State Regents:* Mrs. Wilson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Shramek, Maryland; Mrs. Morse, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, moved that 156 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 775; resigned, 1,370; reinstated, 156.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, read her report.

I have the honor to report 1,667 applications presented to the Board.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,667 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker, read her report.

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 12th to December 7th:

Through their respective State Regents the following six Members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Gladys Woodall Hudgings, Fort Payne, Ala.; Mrs. Jean W. Henderson, DeBary, Fla.; Mrs. Miriam Brough Lethen, Woodstock, Ill.; Mrs. Lottie Bandy Wilson, Brandenburg, Ky.; Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson Clardy, Lovington, N. M.; Mrs. Virginia Fitzwater Duffy, Nitro, W. Va.

The resignation of Mrs. R. Gladys Vernon Dickerson as Organizing Regent in Monroe, La., has been received.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation, and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Martha Baine Roddy, Punta Gorda, Fla.

Through the State Regent of Arkansas, Martha Baker Thurman Chapter requests permission to change its name to Fort Smith.

The following three chapters are presented for official disbandment: William Weatherford, Atmore, Ala.; Kennebec, Bingham, Maine; Gayoso, Caruthersville, Mo.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Reuben Long, Hurtsboro, Ala.; St. Tammany, Slidell, La.; Clough Valley, Terrace Park, Ohio; Teha Lanna, Stephenville, Tex.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of six organizing regents; resignation of one organizing regent; reappointment of one organizing regent; change in name of one chapter; disbandment of three chapters; confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The President General invited the members to attend the exercises at the Marine Barracks when she would present the D.A.R. award to the officer candidate who received the highest grade in leadership in the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class, Marine Corps Schools.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

Just before going out of office—on January 18—President Eisenhower signed into law a bill creating the C & O Canal National Monument. Plans for its development and future use have not been revealed as yet; but the historic canal, which ran from Cumberland, Md., in the coal country, to Georgetown, D. C., played a stellar role at one time in conveying products of what was then "the West" to the Atlantic tidewater.

Early in January the Savings Bonds Division of the United States Treasury celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Savings Bonds program. Since May 1941, American citizens have bought over \$100 billion worth of Series E bonds. Banks have issued about 80 percent of these bonds as a public service. Outstanding bonds of the Series E and H groups form 15 percent of the National debt.

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Honoring our past Regent
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 \$35.28 a gross. Your profit, \$35.28 a gross.

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 Dickinson, North Dakota

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 sponsor of HENRY WILSON SOCIETY, C.A.R.
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 organized in 1896, sends greetings
 to all D.A.R. Societies

Honoring our Regent
MRS. ROBERT O. SMITH
 Ardmore Chapter, Ardmore, Oklahoma

Honoring Mrs. R. L. Hughes, Regent
BORDERLAND CHAPTER, D.A.R.
 Fayetteville, Oak Hill, Mt. Hope, W. Va.

NATHAN DAVIS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
 West Union, West Virginia

Compliments of
WEST AUGUSTA CHAPTER
 Mannington, W. Va.

Greetings from
KANZA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
 Stafford County, Kansas

ANTIQUES

By Ruth H. (Mrs. Frank W. K.) Hartshorne,

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, Ohio

To me there is a charm
 In all things old
 That have acquired that mellowness
 And sense of time
 That seem to bring a picture
 Of the past.

Their simple dignity
 I would define
 As something genuine;
 Without pretense.
 A quality that speaks of gentleness.
 Sincerity. Enduring to the last.



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Clermont, Florida

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Mrs. John M. Brown

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Lakeland Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.,
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GAINESVILLE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Mrs. Freeman H. Hart, Regent
Gainesville, Florida

CITIZENS BANK OF GAINESVILLE
Member F.D.I.C.

Best Wishes to

GAINESVILLE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Mrs. Freeman H. Hart, Regent

**THE FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
OF GAINESVILLE**
Member F.D.I.C.

The Electoral College

(Continued from page 120)

out of proportion to their members. But certainly would not proportional State voting encourage splinter parties? A popular candidate could lose a State by having a splinter group of his own party oppose him or even a third party and thereby allow his opponent to take the State. It would be like the 1948 election in the South. Because of that, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in 1950 sought to have the numerical winner elected as long as he had taken 40 percent of the vote. The Lodge bill did not pass the Congress.

**Effect of Direct Popular Vote on
States' Rights**

Any shift toward a direct popular vote would cause the small States to lose power in presidential elections. Now their votes are wooed as ardently as are those in California or New York State. By popular vote a candidate need only concentrate on a dozen cities and run up huge majorities there that would offset the rural areas and small States. It would give rise to the entrenched power of city bosses far beyond what is experienced now. It would have a divisive influence, in that the base emotions of ethnic or religious blocs would prevail.

But more than this—*once more we would be giving away our States' rights!*

Our Government is a federation of States. The Government of the United States is Federal because the sovereign people provided in the Constitution equally for a central National Government and for governments by States. All powers not given to the Federal (central) Government are retained by the States. This is a fact about which we have grown careless. Since 1932 big government has ingested, by small bites, the powers of

the several States. Our people have tacitly permitted this to happen.

**Constitutional Amendments
Inimical to the Electorate**

The electorate was asleep twice, both times before 1913 when we were lulled by a false peace and years of plenty. In that year the States agreed to the 16th Amendment (February 25, 1913) giving the Congress the power to collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the States and without regard to Census enumeration. The ordinary voter wasn't concerned. The tax was to be levied on the rich. However, now it is not only confiscatory but is also used as a punitive weapon and invades the individual's privacy.

The second time was when the 17th amendment (May 31, 1913) provided for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Again, we gave away the sovereign rights of the States, because the original concept of the Congress was that the House should be chosen every 2 years by direct vote of the people and, as a check on its power, the Senate was to be comprised of two Senators from each State, such Senators to be chosen by their legislatures. In effect, the Senators were ambassadors from their States to deliberate on the popular legislation and to maintain the interests of their States. By direct election, Senators lost their ambassadorial qualities and became just the servants of their constituents, just as their lesser colleagues. If we did not have the direct election of Senators, much of the legislation passed by the Congress in the last 30 years would have been considerably different so far as "give-away" programs are concerned.

Power of the Big City Vote

Therefore, if we now abolish the Electoral College and go to direct election or a proportional election, the majority of us who do not live in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, etc., might as well stay at home on election day and let the big city votes projected on those computers (?!!) determine the President.

Horse-and-buggy days? Maybe. But the common sense of our ancestors far outweighs the emotional binges the populace delights in too often in this push-button world. *Let's think before we commit ourselves.*

Nevada 5
Mrs. Guy

John C. I.
Mrs. Cam

Olivia No
Regents 1

*Mrs. R. 1
(C)

*Mrs. Geo
*Miss Julia

*Mrs. Guy

1920-1930:
*Mrs. L. I

*Mrs. Sam

*Mrs. A. C

*Mrs. Emr

*Mrs. Jeff

*Mrs. R. E

1930-1941
*Mrs. Paul

(C)

*Mrs. Char

*Mrs. R. E

*Miss Julia

*Mrs. Rudy

(M)

1941-1951:
*Mrs. Adel

*Mrs. Lela

*Mrs. Benj

(C)

*Mrs. Murr

*Mrs. John

1951-1961
*Mrs. Leon

*Mrs. Russe

*Mrs. J. Vo

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THE NEVADA STATE SOCIETY

Welcomes

MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, *President General*

to the

NEVADA STATE CONFERENCE, D.A.R.

March 16 and 17, Las Vegas, Nevada. Valley of Fire Chapter, Hostess

Mrs. C. David Lambird, *State Regent*

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter
Mrs. Guy Benham, *Regent*

Tolyabe Chapter
Mrs. Clarence Jones, *Regent*

Lahontan Chapter
Mrs. O. M. Sander, *Regent*

John C. Fremont Chapter
Mrs. Cameron Batjer, *Regent*

Francisco Garces Chapter
Mrs. Harry Wallace, *Regent*

Valley of Fire Chapter
Mrs. Harvey Dickerson, *Regent*

MARION CHAPTER

Fayetteville, Arkansas
Golden Anniversary

Charter member 50 years
Georgia Norman 81186

Olivia Norman Floyd 81,187

Regents 1910-1920:

*Mrs. R. B. Willis (Mary Jasper) 56,067

(Organizing Regent)

*Mrs. George Parsons (Jennie Chandler) 81,489

*Miss Julia Vault 103,477

*Mrs. Guy Phillips (Augusta Kenney) 129,444

1920-1930:

*Mrs. L. D. Woody (Fannie Watson) 81,189

*Mrs. Samuel Nunnally (Mamie Lowry) 114,897

*Mrs. A. C. Hamilton (Kathleen Downs) 81,547

*Mrs. Emmett Ratliff (Marian Gladson) 140,859

*Mrs. Jeff T. Hight (Cener Sanders) 137,049

*Mrs. R. E. Blair (Julia Meade) 187,075

1930-1941

*Mrs. Paul M. Heerwagen, Sr. 218,996

(Ida Killian)

*Mrs. Charles Edward Prall (Dayle)

*Mrs. R. E. Blair (Julia Meade)

*Miss Julia Ramsey Vault

*Mrs. Rudyard K. Bent 255,739

(Marguerite Ewing)

1941-1951:

*Mrs. Adeline Ford

*Mrs. Leland Bryan (Gertrude Watson) 134,277

*Mrs. Benj. Whitely Cross 317,365

(Catherine Albright)

*Mrs. Murray Peyser (Myrtle Cox) 274,651

*Mrs. John C. Hamilton (Eunice Crippen) 288,233

1951-1961

*Mrs. Leonard L. Baxter (Laura Hill) 314,844

*Mrs. Russell G. Paddock (Irene Grubbs) 195,397

*Mrs. J. Volney Parker (Margaret Gray) 258,735

*Mrs. Arthur S. Brown (Marian Gladson) 140,859

*Mrs. Royce M. Lansford (Xanna Yater) 405,870

*All deceased past regents' graves marked.

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Daughters

of the

American Revolution



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(Continued from page 114)

are commensurate with the enormity of the crime they have committed. Of what importance are these to a con-

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A Brief List of Books on the American Revolution,

Selected and annotated by
Amelia B. Deans (retired librarian).

973.3. Revolution and Confederation

CHANNING, EDWARD. The American Revolution, 1761-1789. Macmillan, New York, 1912. 585 pp., maps. \$6.75. (Vol. 3 of his History of the United States.)

A scholarly work, suitable for study and also interesting to the general reader.

FISKE, JOHN. The American Revolution. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston and New York (c1891). 2 vol. \$3.00 each.

A concise, lively narrative, by one of America's finest historians.

FISKE, JOHN. The Critical Period of American History, 1783-1789. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston and New York (c1888, 1916). 368 pp. \$3.00.

A continuation of the volumes on the American Revolution; in the author's clear and graceful style.

LANCASTER, BRUCE. From Lexington to Liberty. The Story of the American Revolution. Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y., 1955. 470 pp. \$5.75.

A very readable history of the Revolution, in dramatic and pleasing style. The author treats men and events with fairness to all sides and from a viewpoint acceptable to patriotic sentiment. There are some vivid descriptions of battles.

MALONE, DUMAS. Story of the Declaration of Independence. Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1954. 282 pp., illus. (prints, paintings, photographs). \$10.00.

A pictorial history, with first-rate text by an authority on Thomas Jefferson and his times.

TREVELYAN, SIR GEORGE OTTO. The American Revolution. [1766-1778]. New edition. Longmans, Green, 1905-12. 4 vols. in 5 (vol. 2 is in 2 parts).

An admirable history, from a British viewpoint; favorable to the American cause. Written with finished ease and suavity of style, leisurely, discursive, touched with humor. It is filled with fascinating detail and lively characterization. The author's hero is Charles James Fox; he is an admirer of George Washington; his keenest sympathies are with the gallantry and hardships of the British private soldier. There is a brilliant sketch of Benjamin Franklin as a diplomat. The author is at home in the 18th century; it comes to life under his hand.

The history closes with the signing of the French-American Treaty and the beginning of the war between France and England.

Franklin, Benjamin.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. Autobiography. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, 1923. 286 pp., illus. \$2.50.

Other editions:

Modern Libr. \$2.50 (Illustr. Modern Libr.)

Dutton (Everyman's Libr.). \$1.45.

Modern Libr. \$1.25.

An American classic.

VAN DOREN, CARL. Benjamin Franklin. Viking Press, New York, 1938, 1956. 845 pp. \$6.00.

One of the best of the biographies of Franklin. Long and detailed, but interesting. If one doesn't have time for the entire book, one might read the last chapter or two of "London" and all of "Paris."

Washington, George.

(Washington as a soldier is admirably portrayed in Fiske's "American Revolution".)

FREEMAN, DOUGLAS SOUTHALL. George Washington. Vol. 5. Victory with the Help of France [1778-1783]. Scribner, New York, 1952. 570 pp., illus., maps. \$7.50.

Part of a recent, thoroughly researched life of George Washington, by a celebrated biographer. The work is long and detailed; in 7 volumes.

MORISON, SAMUEL ELIOT. The Young Man Washington. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1932. 43 pp. 50 cents. (Revised edition in "By Land and by Sea, Essays and Addresses by Samuel Eliot Morison", 1953, pp. 161-180.)

An address delivered Feb. 22, 1932, on the bicentenary of General Washington's birth. A charming sketch of the youthful Washington.

WILSON, WOODROW. George Washington. Harper, New York (c1896, 1924). 333 pp., illus. Out of print.

This biography is of the eulogistic and traditional kind, but it is nevertheless convincing, as a perceptive appreciation of a great man's character. It has an interesting outline of historical events. The opening chapters sometimes lack interest and seem a little amateurish in style for so distinguished a writer, but there is an attractive picture of colonial Virginia. The style strengthens and the interest deepens as the book goes on. There are some good illustrations by Howard Pyle.



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SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

By Minnie May (Mrs. Delos W.) Thayer

February has been appropriately designated American History Month. We are thus reminded particularly of the birthday anniversaries of two great Americans—Washington and Lincoln—and of events connected with their careers. Together with other patriotic societies, the Daughters of the American Revolution leads the Nation, in annual observance of these historic events.

This year we celebrate the 229th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, born February 22, 1732; and the 152nd anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1809—77 years after the birth of Washington. Many tributes to these American statesmen have been made throughout the years. Of Washington much has been written and spoken and will so continue as time passes. It was Harry Lee who best described him with these immortal words:

First in war, first in peace;
first in the hearts of his countrymen!
Lincoln also offered an inspiring tribute to his memory when he said:

To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. In solemn awe pronounce the name and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on.

This is an enduring tribute not only to Washington, but to Lincoln himself.

An interesting item in connection with these anniversaries is taken from the Press Digest:

The First Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on Washington's birthday anniversary, February 22, 1892, with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President General, presiding. The Congress continued to meet annually on February 22 until 1904, when the week of the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, was adopted.

On September 17, 1787, that great document—the Constitution of the United States—was adopted. In recent years the Constitution has come into particular prominence, owing primarily to new and varied interpretations concerning its ap-

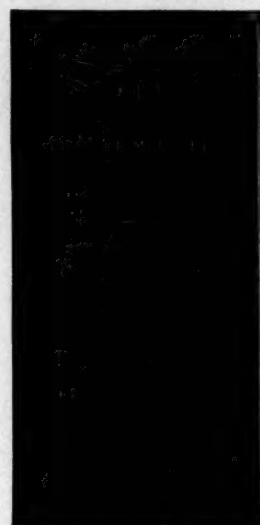
plication. A changing world has brought about swift and revolutionary movements. Such changes have affected our national life. Drastic action could impair our historic concept of individual freedom—the principle upon which the Constitution was written. The political theory of the Constitution is that no man or group of men shall rule the people. In the adoption of the Constitution, the people bequeathed certain powers of the States to a new Government representative of the people as individuals. In doing this they reserved certain powers to the States. To amend the Constitution requires ratification by three-fourths of the States, indicating the strength of the Constitution as vested in the people.

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, have been in force since 1791. These provisions insure the exercise of civil rights, freedom of speech, of religion, of the press, the right of assembly and our protection against the establishment of any state religion. Notwithstanding these specific provisions, the fight for further amendments continues.

During Washington's term of office as President of the United States—1789-97—certain notable events took place. The first cabinet was established in 1789. The Supreme Court met for the first time in 1790; also in that year the first Census was taken, and in 1791 the first 10 amendments to the Constitution were adopted. Plans for a National Capital were approved the same year. In 1792 the National Mint was established. Three States joined the Union—Vermont in 1791, Kentucky 1792, and Tennessee 1796.

During Lincoln's administration, 1861-65, the first federal paper money was issued in 1862. The transcontinental telegraph was completed the year previous. In 1863 the first military draft took place. Also free mail delivery was established in 1863, and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863. Two States joined the Union—West Virginia in 1863 and Nevada in 1864.

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(D.A.R. Mag. Adv. News February 1961)

Looking back into history, we recall many important events taking place during February, among them the birthdays of those great defenders of American freedom—Abraham Lincoln and George Washington—and the inventor, Thomas Edison. Massachusetts entered the Union, the Territory of Illinois was created, the Boy Scout Organization was founded, and voting by women was declared legal—all in February. Individuals and groups of individuals pattern our lives now, as in the past. We have individuals and groups of individuals who each month exert themselves to the utmost to secure advertising for our D.A.R. Magazine, so that we may honor the past, acknowledge the present, and direct our thinking toward the future. They do not work for commissions alone, but to make sure that Americanism begins at home. This month of February, American History Month, we have a great big "thank you" to say to these States for their efforts:

Texas—Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs, State Regent; Mrs. Lorenzo L. Skaggs, State Chairman. 65 of 104 chapters participated, sending \$3,377.00, including cuts and mats. John McKnitt Alexander Chapter is first, with \$515.00, Jane Douglas Chapter second with \$390.00; San Antonio de Bexar Chapter third, with \$386.00.

Mississippi—Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Regent; Mrs. J. S. Thompson, State Chairman. 34 of 53 chapters, for \$1,731.00, inclusive. Samuel Hammond Chapter first, \$216.00, inclusive; John Rolfe Chapter second, \$197.50.

South Carolina—Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, State Regent; Mrs. Stokes J. Smith, State Chairman. 45 of 60 chapters, for \$1,702.00, inclusive. Pee Dee Chapter first, \$275.00; Columbia Chapter second, \$192.50, inclusive.

Iowa—Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, State Regent; Mrs. A. O. Harstad, State Chairman. 66 of 87 chapters, for \$1,307.50, inclusive. Chapters participated for cooperative pages.

Miscellaneous advertising added \$1,990.20, making a grand total of \$10,107.70. That really IS a grand total, isn't it?

Next month we anticipate splendid advertising from the sponsoring States of Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

Yes, these are busy days for all of us, but let's get going on those ads and sponsored space for the months ahead and do our part. Even though at times the odds seem unsurmountable, take heart from the pages of history and remember that we, too, through articles in our own D.A.R. Magazine, are striving to preserve and strengthen Americanism—our heritage.

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